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## Magazine Section.

### MISS HELEN CANNON.

One of the First Ladies of Official  
Society at National Capital.

She Often Graciously Presides at  
War Councils of the Nation's  
Chiefs.—Democratic in Manner and  
a Famous Housekeeper.

The distinction of being the best-  
posted woman in America on politics  
and statecraft, is generally accorded  
to Miss Helen Cannon, daughter of  
the Speaker of the U. S. House of Re-  
presentatives. Speaker Cannon who  
is genial and democratic in manner,  
is a man of many close friendships, but  
no one is so close to him as his only  
unmarried daughter who has presided  
over his household since the death of  
his wife, many years ago.

Miss Cannon emphatically disproves  
the theory that a woman cannot keep  
a secret. As the confidante of the  
official, who, next to the President, is  
the most powerful man in the United  
States, she probably learns more of  
what is going on "behind the scenes"

When Congress is not in session,  
Miss Cannon is mistress of her father's  
home at Danville, Illinois. There, as  
in Washington, she is always prepared  
for company, for the Speaker's married  
daughter with her children, spends  
much time at the Cannon home, and  
relatives and friends always feel free  
to "drop in" at almost any time.

#### Official Feminine Calls.

In the social life of the national cap-  
ital, Miss Cannon occupies, by virtue  
of her father's position, a unique posi-  
tion. Possibly not all our readers are  
aware of the many unwritten laws that  
govern the exchange of calls between  
women whose husbands or fathers oc-  
cupy prominent positions at Washing-  
ton. For instance, official etiquette  
prescribes that the wife of a newly  
elected Senator or Representative  
must make the first call upon the wives  
of all those Congressmen who are her  
husband's seniors in service. Miss  
Cannon, however, in accordance  
with these same unwritten laws, is not  
compelled to make a "first call" upon  
any ladies in Washington, save the  
wife of the President and the wife of  
the Vice President. All this fuss as to  
who shall call first may appear ridicu-  
lous to persons who are not brought  
in contact with life at our seat of gov-  
ernment, and possibly Miss Cannon  
who is thoroughly democratic may re-

### ICEBERG IN DELAWARE.

Huge Mountain of Ice Towed From  
Grand Banks of Newfoundland.

The Strenuous Work of a Tug's  
Crew—One of the Strangest and  
Perhaps the Most Valuable Prize  
Ever Taken by a Ship.

In order that the city of Philadel-  
phia might be rescued from an ice fam-  
ine a powerful ocean-going tug has ac-  
complished the almost impossible feat  
of capturing a huge iceberg, and tow-  
ing it into port. Never in the world's  
history has this wonderful achieve-  
ment been duplicated, and contrasted  
with it the fascinating exploits re-  
counted by the marine historian Sin-  
bad, the sailor, appear commonplace  
and trivial.

With its mountain of ice in tow, the  
tug passed up the Delaware River  
creating consternation among the float-  
ing world on the stream, as observers  
could not imagine other than that the  
floating mountain was being driven up  
the bay by some freak of wind and cur-  
rent, to the great danger of shipping.  
Its approach was responsible for some  
frenzied telegraphing, which threw the  
shipping interests into a panic. Orders  
were issued to hold up the sailing of  
every vessel due to leave, and mes-  
sages were dispatched to lower Dela-  
ware station to intercept several out-  
bound steamers and warn them to seek  
anchorage out of the berg's path.

#### Maritime Interests Excited.

For several hours maritime inter-  
ests were intensely excited by the un-  
heard-of presence of an iceberg in the  
bay. Later, when the true story of the  
wonderful feat was flashed over the  
wire, it seemed so utterly incredible  
that the excitement, if anything, was  
increased. It was not until one of the  
fastest tugs in the harbor had steamed  
down the bay and wired verification of  
the story that the panic was allayed.

Only the providential co-operation of  
the winds and tides, and the most fa-  
vorable weather conditions enabled the  
tug to accomplish the feat. In spite  
of the almost inconceivable risks at-  
tendant upon the berg's capture, not a  
member of the tug's crew was injured.

#### Two Men Frost-Bitten.

Two men suffered from bad frost-  
bites, but this was due to their own  
carelessness in braving the arctic tem-  
perature in the berg's vicinity without  
proper clothing. Their experience was  
a warning to the rest of the crew, and  
when the tug with the prize passed the  
Breakwater every man aboard was  
muffled as if for a Peary relief expedi-  
tion.

The length of the iceberg was 500  
feet, and it is estimated that it will  
yield fully 500,000 tons, which is nearly  
sufficient to make up the shortage in  
ice crop due to the mild winter. The  
work of cutting up the mountain of ice  
will have to be pushed because of the  
rapidity with which it will melt under  
the spring sunshine.

The monster berg was captured off  
the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. It  
was made fast at great risk by the  
daring men on the tug, who, in small  
boats tied staunch ropes around the  
mountain of ice, and then let out a  
long tow-line from the tug and, with  
grappling hooks, secured a fastening  
which held firm after several attempts  
had resulted in failure. The crew of  
the tug will share in the money the  
prize will yield. As icebergs are broken  
off portions of glaciers, the ice  
yielded will be of good quality.

#### School Garden Education.

Every child likes to play in the mud  
and dirt, to make sand houses and  
caves, mud pies, and even to plant a  
garden, breaking off the twigs of trees  
and pulling weeds, which are carefully  
planted and watered, furnishing diver-  
sion and pleasure for the day. It is  
an easy matter to direct the youthful  
mind a little further along this line  
and interest it in a real miniature gar-  
den. It is not an untried theory, but  
a fact, abundantly proven in all the  
large and many of our small cities.  
Philadelphia has what are called  
"Municipal Gardens;" Boston has a  
dozen "School Gardens;" Chicago,  
Detroit, Washington, Cleveland, Los  
Angeles, in fact, almost all cities have  
successfully worked out either the  
school garden or the vacant lot culti-  
vation idea, two separate propositions.  
It is true, but closely allied. The  
school garden idea opens up an easy  
and agreeable avenue to what proves  
more of a diversion than a task to the  
young. New York has only one such  
farm garden, but on its one or two  
acres, the children plant and raise both  
flowers and vegetables, while in an  
extemporized cook-house they prepare  
the vegetables for the table and enjoy  
the flavor of the fruits of their labor.  
Besides this instruction in the culinary  
art, a bedroom in miniature furnishes  
an opportunity for the girls to learn  
how to care for rooms. In Phila-  
delphia the relation of the municipal  
gardens and the schools is intimate.  
But to see this idea worked out, per-  
haps, at its best one must study it as  
it is in Boston. There, a private orga-  
nization known as the School Garden  
Association, for six years or more has  
been developing little centers where  
the children delight to plant and culti-  
vate, furnishing object lessons of the  
utility of such work which it is hoped,  
may lead to its addition to the school  
curriculum, and with this idea in  
mind these school gardens are located  
quite generally on land adjacent to  
school-houses, some of the regular  
school teachers gladly acting the part  
of instructors. The effect upon the  
little workers in these plots is in every  
way happy and should lead to their  
more general use.

#### URGES EASY SPELLING.

Supreme Court Justice Joins With  
Other Well-Known Men—Carnegie  
Gives Fund to Aid Cause.

Associate Justice David J. Brewer of  
the United States Supreme Court is  
deeply interested in the adoption of a  
scientific regulation of English spell-  
ing.

Justice Brewer is a member of the  
board of which Brander Mathews, of  
New York, is chairman. About 750  
have agreed to adopt for customary  
use in their own personal correspond-  
ence the following twelve simplified  
spellings, heretofore recommended and  
used by the National Educational So-  
ciety, namely, program, catalog, deco-  
log, prolog, demagog, pedagog, tho, al-  
tho, thoro, thorefore, thru and thruout.

In May and June, 1905, many distin-  
guished scholars, literary men, and  
scientists signed the promise, and now  
the committee has been permanently  
organized, under the name of the Sim-  
plified Spelling Board. Funds ade-  
quate for the purpose have been given  
by Andrew Carnegie, the justice  
thinks, to the amount of \$15,000, the  
income of which is to be devoted to the  
interests of the organization.

Among the members of the board  
are E. Benjamin Andrews, chancellor  
of the University of Nebraska; David  
J. Brewer, associate justice of the Su-  
preme Court of the United States;  
Nicholas Murray Butler, president of  
Columbia University; Andrew Carneg-  
ie, Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain),  
Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Wil-  
liam Dean Howells, Prof. Lowmyns  
of Yale, Prof. James of Harvard, Ben-  
jamin E. Smith, editor of the Century  
Magazine, W. H. Ward, editor of the  
Independent, and Andrew D. White.

### MADE FORTUNE IN WORMS.

Maine Florist Returns to Sweden  
After Breeding Bait.

By far the most popular bait for  
all kinds of fishing in Maine are liv-  
ing earthworms, which have the odor  
of the ground about them and which  
seem to be choice tidbits, not only for  
trout and landlocked salmon, but also  
for pickerel, perch, black bass and, in-  
deed, every species of food fish that  
swims in fresh water. As the Maine  
soil is deficient in humus and lacking  
in decaying vegetable matter, angle  
worms are not plentiful.

More than ten years ago Carl Beers,  
a florist of Bangor, went into the busi-  
ness of rearing earthworms for the  
purpose of selling them to the local  
fishermen, as well as for shipment to  
Boston. He imported a breed of dark  
purple worms from Belgium, which  
were prolific breeders, though  
course and strong flavored, and later  
he secured a box of giant angleworms  
from India. In the course of a few  
years he was able to supply live  
worms by the million to his custom-  
ers.

Those shipped to Boston were sold  
in job lots of 75 cents a pound. To  
the home customers he sold worms of  
average size for 10 cents a dozen.  
Though his green house was a small  
one, and though his trade in flowers  
was never extensive, he made money  
rapidly from the sale of worms, un-  
til last year, when he retired and  
went to his old home in Sweden, a  
wealthy man.

Sidney Cook, of Presque Isle, the  
inventor of several diving appliances  
used by men who work in deep wa-  
ters, was the next man to attract at-  
tention as a public benefactor in the  
bait line. Mr. Cook says his inven-  
tion was made possible through hav-  
ing watched the Indians of Canada  
when they sought worms for bait.

"All earthworms come to the sur-  
face at night," said he, "and feed on  
the grasses and rotting leaves near  
the entrance to their burrows. While  
the worms were busy eating, the In-  
dians of Canada had a habit of drag-  
ging a blanket with its under side  
smeared with bird lime along the sur-  
face of the land, thus picking up the  
fat worms together with sticks and  
lumps of earth and small pebbles.

"After dredging the land for a time  
the Indians carried the blanket to the  
camp, picked off the worms, and ad-  
ded another coating of bird lime.  
Though I have been praised very  
much for my invention, it is not mine  
by rights, as I gained the idea from  
Indians.

### NIAGARA FALLS IN DANGER.

Joint Resolution in Congress For  
Their Preservation.

Proposal to Unite With Canada in  
an Effort to Stop Further Depre-  
dations Which Will Destroy the  
Scenic Grandeur.

At last the national law-makers  
have come to a realizing sense of the  
danger which threatens Niagara Falls,  
the most beautiful of all the world's  
natural wonders.

By a joint resolution of the Senate  
and House of Representatives the  
International Commission, created un-  
der the River and Harbor Act of 1902,  
was requested to report to Congress,  
at an early day, what action was, in  
their judgment, necessary and desir-  
able to prevent the further depletion  
of water flowing over Niagara Falls  
and were further directed to exert,  
in conjunction with the members of  
said Commission representing the  
Dominion of Canada, if practicable,  
all possible efforts for the preserva-  
tion of the falls in their natural con-  
dition.

#### Report of Committee.

This Commission promptly reported  
that if any benefit was to be derived  
by legislation, immediate action was  
necessary and outlined a plan which  
it believed would have the desired  
effect, providing Canada would unite  
with this government in curbing the  
greed of promoters and speculators.

The report says, in part: "As a step  
in that direction we recommend that  
legislation be enacted which shall con-  
tain the following provisions, viz:

"The Secretary of War to be au-  
thorized to grant permits for the diversion  
of 28,500 cubic feet of water per  
second, and no more, from the waters  
naturally tributary to Niagara Falls.

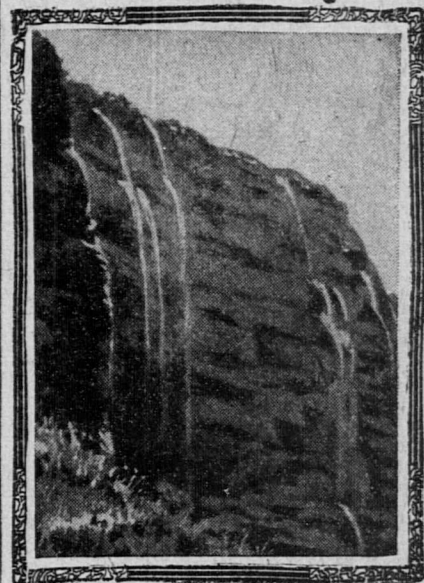
"\* \* \* All other diversions of  
water which is naturally tributary to  
Niagara Falls to be prohibited, ex-  
cept such as may be required for  
locks in navigation of canals.

The foregoing prohibition to remain  
in force two years, and then to be-  
come the permanent law of the land,  
if, in the meantime the Canadian  
government shall have enacted legis-  
lation prohibiting the diversion of  
water which is naturally tributary to  
Niagara Falls in excess of 36,000 cubic  
feet per second."

#### Dependent on Canada.

It will be noted that unless the  
British government unites with this  
country in its effort to save the natural

remedy for the evil which is bein-  
done, and one which is not dependent  
on Canadian co-operation. This  
remedy could be accomplished by New  
York State alone, and would be to so  
deepen the river channel south of  
Goat Island, between that island and  
the New York State bank, that the  
American Falls would divide with the  
Horseshoe whatever water was not  
diverted from its natural bed. The  
Treaty of Ghent places the American  
boundary at a point well out into the  
deep part of the river channel and  
affords ample opportunity to make  
necessary excavations.



(From sketch in Ladies' Home Journal.)

HOW THE AMERICAN FALLS MIGHT AP-  
PEAR IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

If anything is to be accomplished  
in the matter it is necessary to act  
at once, for if more corporations ob-  
tain control of the water rights it  
will be impossible for either the nation  
or New York State to repurchase them  
without an absolutely enormous ex-  
penditure of money.

#### Lack of Interest.

It is certainly to be regretted that  
the American people have so long  
neglected the most beautiful fall of  
water in the world, and have allowed  
any part of it to be converted to pri-  
vate gain or corporate greed.

Even now, in the face of all that  
has been said and written on the  
subject, there seems to be an attitude  
of half-heartedness on the part of  
the people to act, which is well illus-  
trated by the fact that Senator L'Hon-  
medieu, of the New York State legis-  
lature, has asked the Senate to kill his  
bill restricting the taking of water  
from Niagara River above the falls for  
power purposes and says in defense  
of his action, "I cannot find any senti-  
ment in favor of protecting Niagara  
Falls, and I'm tired of being attacked  
on the subject of my bills relating to  
this subject."

#### MAMMOTH INCUBATOR.

A Hatching Machine That Does the  
Work of One Thousand Setting  
Hens.

The largest incubator in the world,  
with a capacity of 15,000 eggs, has  
just been completed by W. P. Hall of  
Pembroke, N. Y. It is 102 feet long,  
and 4 feet 4 inches wide. Partitions  
divide it into 100 compartments, each  
accommodating two trays. The trays  
have wire bottoms, and hold 75 eggs  
each. To fill this incubator a single  
time with common—not thorough-  
bred—eggs would require an expendi-  
ture of \$6,000, for eggs of the requi-  
site freshness would cost forty cents a  
dozen. As one hen covers fifteen eggs  
for hatching, the incubator does the  
work of 1,000 fowls, or has the capa-  
city of one hen sitting constantly for  
nearly ten years.

The incubator is heated by means  
of a coil of eight steam pipes passing  
over the top of the egg chamber on  
one side and returning on the other.  
These pipes are connected, at one end  
of the structure, to a water tank and  
heater. The water flowing through the  
pipes is heated to exactly the  
right temperature, a thermostat at-  
tached to the stove opening and closing  
the drafts to make this possible.  
The only attention required by the  
heater is supplying it with coal night  
and morning. The thermostat is an  
expansion tank, 10 by 18 inches,  
which stands over the heater. The  
tank is filled with oil, in which is a  
float. As the heat of the furnace  
warms the water, the water in the  
jacket surrounding the heater ex-  
pands, and the float in the oil rises.  
This movement closes a throttle at-  
tached to the floatarm, and shuts the  
draft of the heater; another lever at  
the same time opens the cold-air draft  
of the furnace. In this way the tem-  
perature is regulated automatically,  
with extremely little variation, the  
eggs being kept at 102 degrees F.

A second novel feature is that the  
heat of the eggs is regulated by rais-  
ing or lowering them in the egg cham-  
ber, which is nearly a foot high in-  
side, burlap separating it from the  
pipes. The egg trays rest on double  
frames hinged by galvanized arms  
or levers. As the chicks develop, the  
trays are lowered on these supports,  
the first drop being made in six days,  
and others at intervals, until, on the  
twenty-first day, the trays are rest-  
ing on the bottoms of the chambers.  
All infertile eggs are tested out on  
the seventh day.

Mr. Hall built small incubators at  
first, but the oil bill for forty of his  
small incubators, with 8,000 eggs ca-  
pacity, was \$150 for a season, while a  
large incubator was run three months  
at an expense of less than \$8 for coal.



MISS HELEN CANNON.

DAUGHTER OF THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

in official life than any other member  
of her sex, yet never so much as once  
has she let her tongue slip when  
"mum" was the word, and this is more  
than can be said of some men of exalted  
position.

Moreover, Speaker Cannon's confi-  
dence in his daughter's discretion and  
common sense is shared by the leaders  
in the lower house of Congress who  
have occasion to confer frequently  
with the presiding officer. Many of  
these confidential confabs are held at  
the unpretentious vine-covered brick  
house which constitutes Speaker Can-  
non's Washington home, and many  
times a newcomer at such a conference  
has been surprised to see the wheel  
horses of our national legislature freely  
telling state secrets before the hostess.

#### Joys of Good Cooking.

Incidentally it may be noted that  
Miss Cannon is largely responsible for  
so many of these political star cham-  
ber sessions being held at the Cannon  
residence instead of in the Speaker's  
private office at the Capitol or some-  
where else. Few readers of this need  
be told that the average man sets  
great store by good cooking, and the  
popularity won by Senator Hanna's  
famous "hash breakfasts" goes to  
prove that the President and other  
high officials of the nation are no ex-  
ception to the masculine rule.

Well, just here one has a hint as to  
the magnet which helps to draw many  
men of affairs to the Speaker's home  
instead of to his office. Miss Cannon  
is a splendid housekeeper, and is an ex-  
pert in preparing or superintending  
the preparation of those plain, whole-  
some dishes which never fail to make  
a hit with men who are weary of hotel  
cooking. In things to eat, as in dress,  
Speaker Cannon does not go in for  
much in the way of "frills", but no man  
who knows what is in store for him  
ever declines an invitation to dine at  
his house.



Already the  
Scenery  
Around the  
Falls is Marred  
by Power  
Plants.

The American  
Falls Threat-  
ened to be  
Destroyed by  
Water  
Diversion.

The only change I have made is  
to go out with a light giving forth a  
violet color and allowing it to shine  
for a few minutes upon the land to  
be visited with the smeared blanket.  
Most lights frighten earthworms and  
drive them underground, which is the  
reason why they feed in the dark, but  
a light that carries a blue or a violet  
blue shade seems to soothe the crea-  
tures and makes them careless of  
danger.

"Or perhaps the worms are hypno-  
tized by the strange glare and cannot  
get away. That is the way a dash  
lamp acts upon deer at night, and I  
think a deer should know as much as  
an angleworm."

#### IN ROCKEFELLER'S CLASS.

Chief Quana Parker, of the Co-  
manches, has all the great man's hor-  
ror of the camera. While waiting for  
a train at Stanton, Okla., a young  
man began making photographs of  
him. The Indian grew angry, opened  
his pocket knife, and threw it at  
the camera man. As this did not de-  
ter the latter, Parker went indoors,  
took a revolver from his valise, and  
started on the warpath. The police  
had to disarm him.

J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rock-  
efeller, H. H. Rogers, and others  
doubtless have sent messages of ap-  
proval to the big Comanche.

beauty of Niagara Falls little can be  
accomplished, and from past experi-  
ence it seems more than doubtful that  
such will be the case. In the matter  
of the international boundary and the  
seal controversy, Canada certainly did  
not show an over friendly spirit and  
there is no reason to assume that her  
attitude has changed in the least, but  
it would seem probable that she will  
use all her great influence with the  
mother country to defeat any friendly  
agreement that might be proposed.

This conclusion of Canada's probable  
attitude is not reached entirely on ac-  
count of any unfriendly feeling, but  
because of two very important facts:  
one of these is the greater width and  
depth of the channel on the Canadian  
side, which would insure a splendid  
flow over the Horseshoe Falls after  
the American side is entirely dry.


It is asserted that Ontario Province  
now receives from the Commissioners  
of Queen Victoria Niagara Park, a  
minimum annual rental of \$60,000, for  
the water rights granted there, and  
when the plants for which these  
grants were made are in full operation,  
the annual rentals to the government  
will amount to over \$300,000.

It is further asserted that additional  
water could be granted by Canada  
which would produce an annual rental  
of another \$300,000, and still not seri-  
ously affect the Canadian side of the  
Falls, while the American Falls would  
be entirely drained long before this  
enormous rental was due.


There would seem, however, to be a



## HOW TO GET THESE PREMIUMS FREE

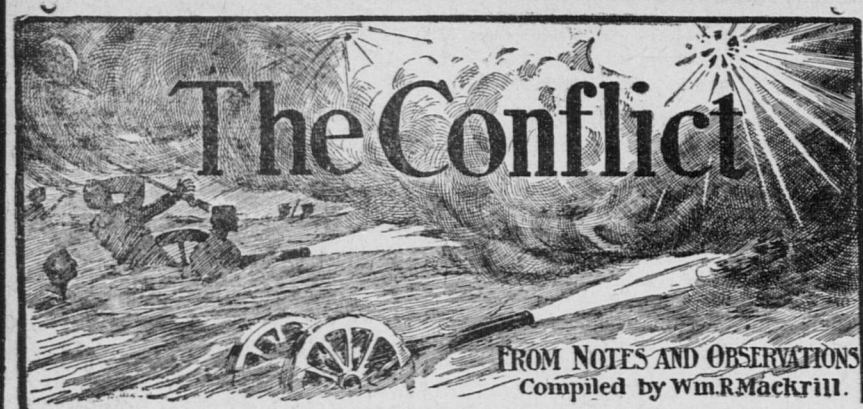
 **Croquet Set.**  
Each set con

**FOR SELLING OUR FAST-SELLING**  
**ARTICLES AT 10 CENTS EACH.**  
You can earn them in one day.

**REPEATING RIFLE.** 

of this ring will  
be **May 3h**  
for only 20 cents.  
11th Ave., N. Y. City





# The Conflict

James Adams, graduate of West Point, and European representative of American manufacturers, is in Paris at the opening of the war between France and Germany. He engages in an air ship reconnaissance for the French and narrowly escapes capture by the Germans. The air ship is wrecked at the Chateau Lagunay. Adams is rescued, and is nursed by the Count's daughter, Aimee, with whom he falls in love. The Germans advance and take the Chateau for headquarters. Adams and his regiment ambush a French column. Report reaches him that Aimee has left, taking with her Latour, the spy. Griesman goes in pursuit with orders to shoot. Adams and a Sergeant Fleischmann steal an automobile and go to defend Aimee.

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## CHAPTER IV.

I suddenly found myself riding among a great concourse of mounted officers. To left and to right, through the fields, the regiments were pushing ahead. At intervals groups of officers left the road and struck out toward the northwest, joining their troops. And as we settled down to a steady trot, Lowenberg explained to me the movement then under way.

The bulk of the German army lay at this time between the Meuse and the confluence of the Aire and the Aisne rivers. These two streams run in a generally northwest direction, and almost parallel, for some fifty miles, being nowhere more than ten miles apart. Between them, and extending for perhaps thirty miles, lies the Forest of Argonne, a rugged and densely wooded area, consisting mainly of a single line of irregular hills, varying in height, and ending at the river junction in a bold, prominent headland. On the east the Aire, a rather small but deep stream, has, in the course of its centuries of flow, cut sharply into the hillsides. On the west, the hills slope gradually to the Aisne, forming a plain, about three miles wide, and under a high state of cultivation. At the foot of the hills a fine road winds northward, following generally the course of the river.

According to the main plan of invasion, the Germans intended to skirt the northern end of the Argonne Forest, cross the Aisne at its junction with the Aire, and proceed west to Reims. The French were known to be moving slowly north from Barle-Duc, following the road through the Argonne Valley. This latter move was intended as a coup; but so perfect were the German sources of information that it became known on the second day. The Emperor issued orders for an immediate advance of the left wing, then resting south of the Chateau, and consisting entirely of heavy cavalry, to push directly west, cross the Argonne Forest, and fall upon the French column.

To Lowenberg, with his magnificent hussars, was assigned this important duty. In addition to his own command were three regiments of cuirassiers, three of mounted infantry, and two of lancers—in all about eight thousand men. These were well mounted and were armed with sabre, revolver, and a new magazine carbine, carrying sixteen shells of high power, each bullet being so constructed that upon leaving the barrel it split into five smaller bullets. The principal object of the attack, however, was panic and dispersal, rather than annihilation, as producing a more disastrous effect upon the main French army.

An hour after midnight we reached the Aisne river which had been bridged some hours before by a pontoon corps. In the shadow of high Argonne hills it was intensely dark. I could not but feel the seriousness of my situation as we scrambled up through the dense woods. I thought of Aimee, and for a time heartily wished myself back at the chateau looking into her beautiful eyes and listening to the music of her voice. I knew, however, that at daylight she would be on her way to her cousins at Bethel, and by the time we reached the scene, how almost, yet a few hours could pass, hell would be let loose in that quiet valley.

As we stood talking, someone stepped up beside us and laid a hand on my shoulder. I turned and looked up into the bearded face of a giant. It was Fleischmann. He said that the Emperor had ordered him after us, to serve as a personal guard. He was a powerful man, with massive chest and shoulders. Six foot six he stood; and I doubt not he could have picked us up. Lowenberg in one hand and me in the other, and heaved us over his head. Yet, heavily muscled as he was, he was quick of action. No one in the barracks could stand against him in a wrestling bout. I hardly had I greeted the big sergeant,

when I became conscious of a faint, rumbling sound to the south. I held my hand to my ear, straining to hear and interpret the sound. Fleischmann heard it at the same moment. He gripped my arm. "Listen," he said, "it is the French cannon coming north."

It was a time we stood in attitudes of keen suspense. A breeze blew lightly from the south, rustling the tree tops. The sound came again—a low, well-defined roll, as of heavy wheels on a hard road. For full a minute we heard it plainly; then it died away as the breeze fell.

"They are not less than five miles away," said Lowenberg. "God, how they creep! Well, let us move down."

We descended through the forest, and reaching the end of the woods moved south. After advancing a couple of miles the lines re-formed and awaited the approach of the unsuspecting Gauls. Scouts reported the road two hundred yards away. Later came the lancer skirmishers. They had seen the French—a division of cavalry, followed by infantry and field batteries—twenty thousand men, more or less. They were covering about six miles an hour.

It was a trying way. Lowenberg conferred with his officers, and I could but stand there beside Fleischmann, quivering with excitement. I wondered what I should do when the crisis arrived. I was armed with revolver and sabre, but I did not wish to fight, for I was friendly to the French. Yet I knew that I could not now withdraw; that they would strike at me, and that I must strike back or go down.

Finally the clatter of hoofs sounded around a bend in the road, and a minute later the cavalry appeared. With helmets and trappings flashing in the pale moonlight they thundered by, a stream of horsemen a mile long, hurrying forward to select a camp, for it lacked but two hours of daylight, and the troops were hungry after their night march.

A long interval of silence—then the tramp of infantry, steady and regular, like the robbing of a great engine. As the sky lightened to a sickly, grayish yellow, they came in sight, advancing in columns of four. We waited until they were well along in front of us. A mile of the column had passed. I saw Lowenberg draw his revolver—the critical moment had arrived.

Our front was easily half a mile long. We were in two lines, each line four men deep, with a space of ten yards between. The hussars formed the center, with Lowenberg, Fleischmann and myself close behind.

As the shot rang out our whole line moved into the open field, broke into a trot, then into a gallop. Eight thousand German voices joined in one mighty cry of battle: "Hurrah, Preussen! Hurrah, Preussen!" "Hurrah, Preussen! Hurrah, Preussen!"

Down we swept with thunder of hoofs. Cheer after cheer echoed back from the high hills. Fifty yards—a hundred yards—the French were rallying around their standards, shouting and gesticulating in great confusion. Some leveled their rifles, and a patter of bullets angered the Germans, who opened with their carbines and let loose a hail of lead.

I can recall little of that mad rush. My horse was running away. I could not have held him if I would. The bullets flew thicker. The French were forming, kneeling at the roadside and firing as rapidly as they could work their guns. Others were running. Ah, it was as use either to run or to fire. That solid wall of men and horses slid like an avalanche down the grassy hill. It brushed the French back; it flattened them; it crushed them into a mass of shrieking, cursing humanity. My horse reared and came down in their midst, his great hoofs crushing the skulls of two who were struggling to their feet. My very soul sickened at the horrid smash of iron on skull. On we went, straight through the seething mass of men and whistling steel in the field beyond the road came back in another mad charge.

Suddenly Lowenberg's horse stumbled, wavered, and went down with a bullet in his brain. Fleischmann was at the left, fighting like a demon, his long heavy sabre playing havoc in the huddled groups of demoralized French. But as the Colonel sank with his steed Fleischmann closed in, seized him by the collar, dragged him out

of the melee and passed on through, his burden fairly tumbled under his arm. A moment later Lowenberg was in the saddle and Fleischmann, sliding easily to the ground, had bounded upon the back of a huge riderless horse and was once more cutting and slashing, right and left.

Our division now separated and drove the frightened infantrymen north and south. They had no chance to form nor even to load. They threw down their guns and fled—a mob, a rabble, every man for himself.

The attack then degenerated into merely a pursuit. The cavalry at the head of the column and the artillery at the rear became inextricably involved with the fleeing infantrymen, and after a feeble attempt to stand joined in the flight to the river, which was wide and shallow. We pursued them for several miles in the direction of Châlons, not caring to overtake them, although our men did pepper them mercilessly with the new quintuple bullets. Their loss of life was not heavy; but the ground was strewn with wounded, and with guns, knapsacks, belts, and equipment of every description. Such an utter demoralization I could not have imagined. Our success was complete.

A detail of two regiments was left to care for the dead and wounded (of whom we had but few) and to gather up and to bring to camp the abandoned equipment. It was eight o'clock when we started north to join the army. The sun was just peeping over the Argonne hills, and as the first ray struck the helmets of our cuirassiers I thought of Latour. I could imagine him standing there in the woods of the chateau, his broad back against a tree, a firing squad in front of him. I saw the rifles spit their deadly venom. I saw him fall. Ah, my poor friend. Such is war!

We reached camp at noon, reported per-

sonally to the Emperor, receiving his congratulations, then retired to our tents for food and rest. But the surroundings were so novel and of such interest that I hunted up Fleischmann, the modest center of an enthusiastic group of admirers, and with him made a tour of the camp.

It was an enormous aggregation of men, and horses and apparatus of war. We rode for two hours, taking in the several lesser camps going to make up the greater. At every step I found evidences of organization and discipline in the highest degree of perfection. This was no haphazard invasion. Through his staff, the Emperor was in constant touch with his troops. It mattered not at what hour an inquiry might arise as to ammunition, rations, health, spirit, of any given number of his men: the answer, exact and accurate, was before him in an incredibly short space of time. The telephone was relied on for communication, and wires were always up and working where needed. The field hospitals, admirably equipped, were close behind. The engineering worked almost without orders, seeming to discern the need in advance.

The commissariat, too, was above criticism. Your German soldier is an enormous eater, caring more about quantity than quality. Nothing irritates him so much as hunger and thirst; in which circumstance he furnishes the most unpleasant contrast to the French soldier, who is always patient and commonly cheerful under such privations. But here no man could complain of a shortage of food or drink, nor of lack of variety. The countless wagons loaded with supplies for men and animals, impressed me constantly. In truth, I thought, an army moves on its belly. Here is the proof.

Opposed to this discipline stood the French lack of preparation of which Latour had spoken that evening in the Club. It was common report that some fatal shortcoming would show out at the critical moment. Perhaps this French characteristic, so well known, was responsible for the German cock-sureness. At any rate, there was no apprehension of failure. Every man in that vast army felt certain of success.

We were just leaving the baloon-sheds when an orderly from headquarters came up and gave me the Emperor's command to report to him at once. Fleischmann and I hurried back, wondering what was on foot. As we crossed the great Verdun road an automobile corps passed, just arrived from a scouting expedition south. The cars were large and heavy, of high speed and great radius of action. All the vulnerable parts were armored, and adjustable metal shields extended around sides and front. They were American machines of the new Vinton type.

The Emperor's eyes were very cold, and his face stern. He sat at a small table in a lower room of the stone road-house where he had established temporary headquarters. Before him were heaped maps and papers. He acknowledged my salute and spoke to me harshly:

"What do you know of the spy, Latour?" I spoke cautiously. "Only that we were frightened in Paris, you majesty, and that he was sentenced to this evening. I suppose he has paid the penalty."

For full half a minute the Emperor looked into my eyes. I knew he questioned my veracity.

"I have here a message from the chateau," he said finally. "It seems that your precious Mademoiselle Lagunay is playing tricks on us. She left this morning at daylight with her servants, and for a companion she carried—Latour. Griesman is after them with a squad of cavalry."

I stood there like one struck dumb. My astonishment and chagrin must have been evident, for the Emperor spoke less severely as he rose from his chair.

"For your sake," he said, "I have ordered that Mademoiselle be not harmed, though she has very flagrantly violated her parole; but I can not speak for what may happen if Griesman should encounter resistance. You may go."

Dismissed thus I could but stagger out into the sunlight where Fleischmann awaited me. God! What had she done? Latour aided to escape in her carriage! Griesman in pursuit—that seemed, Griesman, whom I had so nearly disemphowered for insulting Aimee! Short shift might she expect from him. He was justified in shooting every member of her party.

I told Fleischmann the facts. He swore fiercely. He had already joined me in my hate of Griesman.

"What will you do?" he asked. "Do? Why cut for the chateau as fast as I can," I replied.

"But how? You can not go without permission."

"Permission the devil. I ask permission of no man." I started for the corral, to get my horse. I was so blind with rage, that I nearly ran into a huge automobile standing in the road. Instantly I knew what to do.

I turned to the chauffeur-private. "This is the Vinton machine, I see. I am Berlin agent for its sale. Let me see how it runs." The private saluted and stepped out. I leaped to the wheel seat. "Jump in, Fleischmann," I said. Let me show you a perfect automobile."

The big sergeant obeyed, but hesitatingly, as though suspecting my ruse. I released

## SCOFFS AT WHITE SQUAWS.

Educated Indian Says They Are Like the Red Man, As They Paint and Wear Feathers.

Johnny Mine, a Kickapoo linguist and philosopher, whose real name is Mah-me-quah-che-mah-che-mah-n e t, and who can speak ten different languages, was in Washington recently in the interest of the Mexican branch of his tribe. He is said to be the most accomplished Indian linguist in the world, and withal is a well educated man. He has some rather uncomplimentary opinions about the white man's governmental methods, but he thinks the white man's wife is a person entirely above criticism.

"Not much difference between the white squaw and the red man," explained Johnny. "They both paint, white squaw with white paint, red brave with red paint. They both have to wear feathers when they're dressed up; Indian he wears eagle feathers white squaw wears any kind of feathers she can get. White squaw's not much different from the Indian."

## NEEDED NO PROTECTOR.

"Maggie" Kline and her celebrated song of "Throw Him Down McCloskey" established a character of aggressiveness which has been followed by many persons. Miss Margaret Jordan of Brooklyn, and by the way a niece of the masculine "Maggie," followed her Aunt's teachings when she encountered Joseph Sowalsky, a middle-aged Sicilian who became too familiar in a street car a few weeks ago. The blood of the family asserted itself and she smote the "masher" a sound rap on the jaw. He was left in



MISS MARGARET JORDAN.

such a dazed condition that he made but feeble resistance to arrest.

When the case came up for trial the prisoner claimed that Miss Jordan and her companion had been flirting with him, which the ladies denied. The Judge who heard the case commented favorably upon the method of defense adopted by the lady, remarking that she was a brave girl to hit the masher the way she did.

## USES FOR BAGS.

Don't throw away salt and flour bags when you have used or emptied from them the contents. Wash them out and tuck them in the drawer you consecrate to the thousand and one cloths needed for daily household tasks.

For dust cloths, or for polishing glass and silver—for all sorts of uses where a soft cloth is needed—they are as good as cloths especially bought and made up for the work, and much less trouble to prepare.

An occasional thrifty housewife finds more important uses for them, one woman, whose pennies are so scarce as to seem very few and far between, indeed, even using the larger sizes to make little rough-and-ready shirt waists for her two riotous boys. Being new stuff, it wears well.

But the saving of them for cloths and rags appeals to most of us who have the house purse to manage, and who know the immense drain that little things make.

## INCREASE IN FALSE HAIR.

Where It Comes From and How It Is Handled—Great Care Required.

London is the point of distribution for most of the false hair which finds its way into the market. Within the last five years, it is stated, the wearing of false hair in one or other of the many artistic and clever forms in which it is now offered has advanced by leaps and bounds. A conversation with one of the leading artificers in this line elicited many interesting facts. He scorns hair from Chinese man or woman, deeming it fit only for the cheapest and most common of fringes, transformations, etc. The markets he and other good manufacturers of artificial hair frequent are mainly in Germany, Austria, France and Italy. The idea that girls selling their hair deprive themselves of all their tresses at once is, it seems, erroneous. A girl blessed with long, silky hair, and wishing to make money out of it, goes to the hair merchant and tells him exactly how much of it she will part with, or she divides the hair herself, and offers it to him, to be cut off. Sad to relate, the hair merchants, as a class, have the reputation of sharp, if not actually dishonest dealings, and they are so lacking in principle and sympathy that they invariably clip

# PALISADE PATTERNS.



ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR SHIRT WAIST MODELS.

There are always a certain few designs which win for themselves widespread favor because of their practical attractiveness. Here is sketched one of the most popular models and one universally liked by those who have used it. The narrow tucked on the shoulders—or gathers if preferred—are just right for a modish fullness and excellent set, while the yoke, which points down a bit in the center of the back, extends over the shoulders far enough to suggest shoulder straps, and hence breadth of line. The sleeve is the real shirt sleeve, with the narrow cuff fastened with links. This is the sleeve par excellence among the new shirt blouse models. Any seasonable material may serve for the waist, which is well adapted to tubbing. In the medium size, 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material are needed.

6482—sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.

## PALISADE PATTERN CO.,

17 Battery Place, New York City.

For 10 cents enclosed please send pattern No. 6482 to the following address.

SIZE (Bust).....

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

CITY and STATE.....

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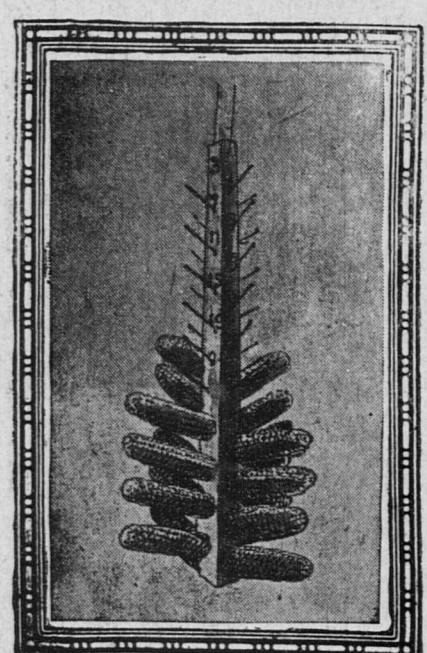


## KING CORN.

**How the Farmer Can Double His Great American Crop.**

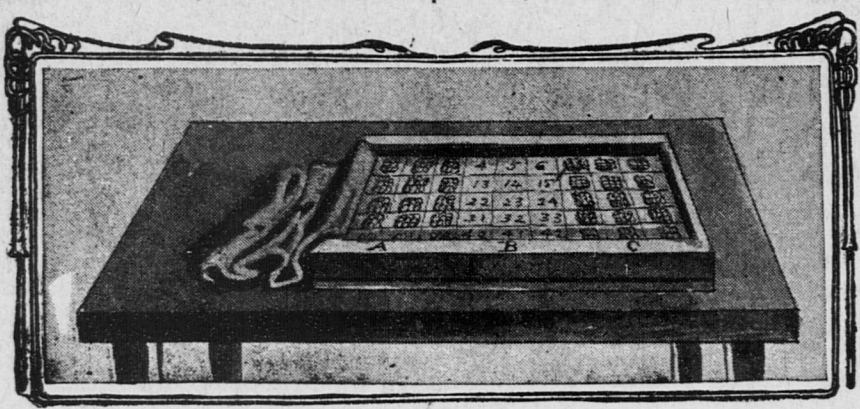
Corn planting time! The United States this year will have over 90,000,000 acres planted to this king of crops. For this enormous acreage 15,000,000 bushels of seed will be required. Probably but little thought is given by the average farmer to the germinating quality of the seed used, for he has so long been accustomed to getting a "stand", under ordinary favorable conditions, varying from 60 to 85 per cent., that many have come to think a more complete stand impossible. Yet experiments have shown that barring unfavorable weather at planting time, the work of germs, wireworms, and the like, there is no reason why a stand of corn should be less than 95 per cent. Of recent years, however, conditions have much improved, and never before has there been such a demand for seed corn of high vitality. Some of our best farmers are beginning to realize that one of the greatest factors in profitable corn production is the use of seed which will show a high per centage of germination.

If each corn grower would give a little time during the early spring to the testing of the seed, the vitality of each individual ear of corn intended for planting could be readily determined. The poor ears could then be discarded, and the millions of bushels of seed corn which fail to grow each spring could be very profitably converted into pork and beef. Of the 15,000,000 bushels of seed corn which will be planted this year, it is almost certain that from two to three million bushels, or nearly 20 per cent. of the corn first planted, will fail to grow as a result of the low vitality of the seed. Thousands of acres will have to be replanted either in their entirety or in part, and many thousands more will grow to maturity with an imperfect stand.



TESTING RACK.

It seems incredible of realization, that the average yield of corn in the United States in 1905, when the total production was the largest in our history, was only 28.8 bushels of shelled corn per acre. It is still more surprising to know that the average production per acre is practically the same to-day as it was forty years ago. In fact, the average yield per acre for the ten years from 1866 to 1875 was 26.07 bushels as compared with 25.2 bushels for the ten years from 1896 to 1905. While there are several rea-



A SIMPLE GERMINATING BOX.

sons for this, the principal reason is probably carelessness in the use of seed of low vitality.

### To Test Each Corn Ear.

The statement is made by officials of the Department of Agriculture that while corn breeders have achieved marked success in the production of improved types of corn during the last decade, unless the farmers take better care of their seed corn and test each ear separately, preparatory to planting, the chances are that the average yield of corn per acre in the United States will not be materially increased.

In our principal corn-growing States, corn is planted in hills 3 1/2 feet apart each way, giving 3,556 hills per acre. In most sections three stalks to the hill is considered a perfect stand; in some States, two is the standard. Yet if each hill would produce but one medium sized ear, 6 or 7 inches in length and weighing a trifle more than 9 ounces, the yield for each acre would be 28.8 bushels, the average yield per acre in the United States in 1905.

A single ear of corn to the hill the size shown as A in the illustration would give an average of 28.8 bushels to the acre; a single ear shown as B would give 30 bushels per acre; an ear such as C would produce 40 bushels per acre; an ear such as D would yield 45 bushels per acre; while an ear like E, which weighs a trifle less than a pound, would yield 50 bushels of shelled corn per acre, counting only one such ear for each of the 3,556 hills. There are, however, very few farmers who raise as much as 50 bushels of shelled corn per acre. Yet every corn grower can probably produce many ears which are larger than that shown as E in the cut. Eliminating, however, both ears D and E, and granting that every farmer could harvest from each hill two such ears as the one shown as C, an ear which is less than 8 1/2 inches long, and weighs 12.6 ounces, the yield would be 80 bushels of shelled corn per acre. Are

there any corn growers who can not produce the equivalent of at least two such ears to every hill? How many grow 80 bushels of shelled corn per acre?

The time required to test individual ears for vitality is very small when it is considered that 12 or 15 ears will furnish enough seed to plant one acre. Experiments have shown that if a few kernels (preferably six) are taken from different parts of an ear of corn and all are found to germinate well—that is, to produce good healthy sprouts—practically all of the kernels on that ear will likewise show strong vitality. On the other hand, if the part of all of



WHAT MAKES THE CORN AVERAGE LOW.

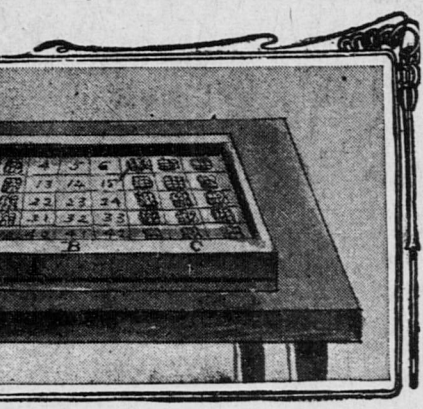
the kernels tested fail to germinate or show only weak sprouts, the proportion will be the same for all of the kernels on such ears. And the experienced corn grower will be not a little surprised to find many a fine looking ear of corn among his selected seed, the kernels of which will not sprout at all.

### Better Now Than Not at All.

Germination tests should be made five or six weeks before planting time, but even if it is necessary to stop the plow in the field, it is far more profitable to have a good stand of corn on 19 acres than it is to have a poor stand on 20 acres, thereby saving the time and labor necessary to prepare the ground and to plant and cultivate the additional acre. Yet many farmers are every year planting and cultivating 3 or 4 acres in every 20, for which they receive comparatively no returns.

In making the tests it is essential that each ear tested should be given a number and all kernels taken therefrom given a corresponding number so that after the tests the faulty ears may be thrown out.

Many kinds of germinating boxes and methods for testing seed corn have been described in various publications, but the Department of Agriculture has designed a simple box which is believed to combine most of the advantages, and give good results in the hands of almost any operator. The box would be about 1 1/2 or 2 inches deep inside and the length and width such as to suit the needs of the individual farmer, but it should not be made water-tight. Instead of filling the box with sand, soil, or sawdust, as is commonly recommended, the seed bed is made of heavy cotton flannel or similar ma-



terial, using two or three thicknesses of cloth in the bottom of the box and one or two thicknesses of cloth for covering the kernels after the frame has been filled. The cloth at the bottom should be marked off into squares 2 inches each way, and numbered, each one of which is to be filled with kernels from ears which are given a number corresponding to the square used.

### A Very Simple Test.

For use, first wet the cloth thoroughly by soaking in water, and then place the half cloth, double thickness, which has been marked in squares, in the bot-



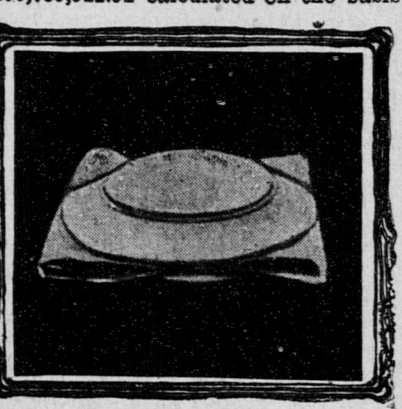
From "Farming." A BUNCH OF FINE SEED.

tom of the germinating box. The kernels from ear No. 1 are then placed, germ side up, in square No. 1 and so on. When all of the squares have been filled, fold the other end of the cloth carefully over the kernels. If during the sampling the cloths have become dry, sprinkle them well with water

cover the box with a piece of glass, or other tight material, to prevent the evaporation of the water from the cloths, and set the box aside for a few days to await the results of the test. Where only a limited number of ears are to be tested, a similar germinating apparatus may be made by using cloth between two dinner plates. Ten inch plates will give ample space for the testing of 18 or 20 ears at one time. It is important that the ears be numbered or arranged in the same definite order as the corresponding tests in the germinating box. One of the most satisfactory methods is the use of a rack as is generally used for drying seed corn. This is generally a piece of 2 by 2 inch piece of pine from which extend on all four sides long nails, each of which is numbered. After the kernels from the first ear have been placed in square No. 1 of the germinating box, the ear is shoved on nail No. 1 of the drying rack, and so on. These racks can then be



samples tested are representative of the present supply of seed corn, the testing of every ear and the subsequent rejection of poor ears will increase the stand 13.7 per cent. This increased stand would mean an increased yield of 293,140,695 bushels, with a value of \$100,739,912.91 calculated on the basis



COMMON DINNER PLATE FOR SEED TESTERS.

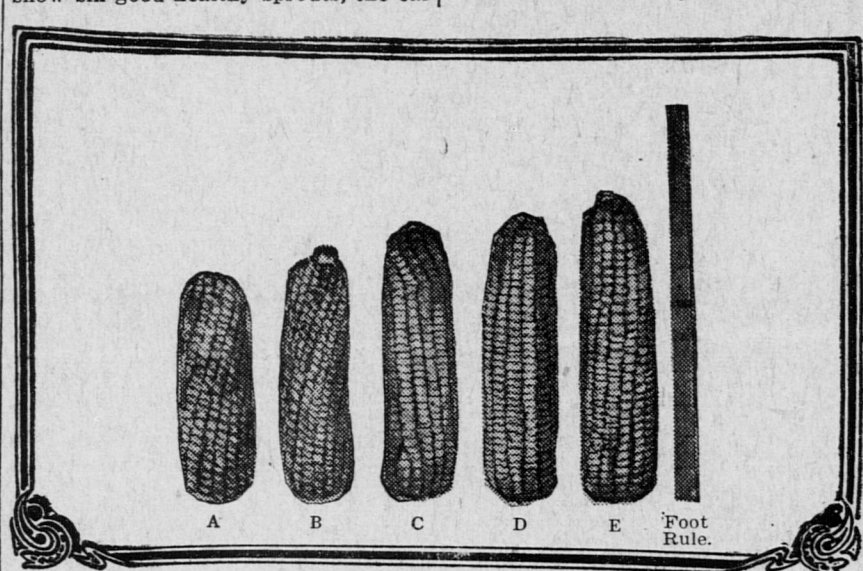
of the average yield and price for the last ten years.

A full description of how to make tests is found in Farmers Bulletin No. 253, by J. W. T. Duvel, which can be had from Members of Congress or the Secretary of Agriculture.

### WOMAN'S ADVICE TO FARMERS.

Miss Edith Urney, an Iowa hospital specialist, states that many of the inmates of eastern insane asylums are sons and daughters of the farmer pioneers. They have been brought up to lives of idleness and luxury or suffered from monotony of country surroundings. In either case the direct cause for mental derangement is the lack of diversified work for body and mind. The pioneers of the country had no time for brooding over imaginary troubles and were happy. But they neglected to map out the proper courses for their children and in treating them with kindness have paved the way to insanity.

The cities present numerous cases of physical and mental wrecks of young persons brought on by dissipation and strenuousness in the battle for commercial supremacy. Farmers warn their sons and daughters of the dangers that lie in their paths when leaving the farms, but often forget to correct the evils at home. They give their children all the benefits of schools and colleges and leave out the essential fundamental principles of life. Too many are left to remain in idleness because they are taught in



CAN NOT YOU GROW TWO EARS LIKE "E" TO EACH CORNHILL?

which they represent should be taken for seed. There will also be cases in which all six kernels have germinated, but will be lacking in vigor. While these kernels might produce a good ear of corn, the chances are that they will never develop, or else will produce but a barren stalk. It is only necessary to remember that all ears showing dead kernels or weak and poorly developed sprouts must be discarded and only those used for seed in which every kernel tested has given a good healthy sprout. The ears which have shown a perfect germination are now ready to be butted and tipped and shelled for planting. In order to insure further uniformity in planting it is advisable to sort the ears before planting into two or three grades, according to the size of the kernels. This grading may also be done by screening, if more convenient.

### Remarkable Results of Government Tests.

The Department of Agriculture recently made tests of seed corn furnished by farmers in the corn producing States, and of the 3,322 ears tested, 1,906, or the startling percentage of more than one-half, were unfit for seed. These samples were taken from ears picked for seed by good, careful farmers, and are evidently much above the average. The average germination of the 1,906 poor ears was only 77.7



POOR, SMUTTY SEED.

per cent., while the average germination of both the good and the poor ears, the seeds of which would ordinarily have been used for planting, had not these tests been made, was 86.3 per cent., showing that 13.7 per cent. was gained by discarding ears of low vitality. Granting, however, that the

At least one American has succeeded in London journalism. Ralph D. Blumenfeld, late of Milwaukee, is the editor of the London Express.

Artificial pumice stone is now made from a mixture of sand and clay.

About one billion feet of timber in the Black Hill forest reserve has been killed by the Black Hills beetle.

## JOURNALISM IN CHINA.

### Dialect Newspapers Increase Gulf Between Provinces.

United States Consul Anderson, at Amoy, has made a report on journalism among the Chinese. He says: "It is rather surprising, in view of the comparatively small population of foreigners in China, how many large publications there are in foreign languages. The prices they obtain for their publications and their work probably explain the situation. Shanghai has five daily newspapers, three morning and two evening papers; one is French. It has six foreign weeklies, one German. It also has four Chinese dailies and a large number of Chinese weeklies.

"Practically all of the foreign papers sell for 4 1/2 cents gold per copy. The subscription price is about \$15 gold per annum, postage extra. The Chinese dailies sell for about 1/2 cent gold per copy. In addition to these publications there are many religious papers, mostly in Chinese, published by the mission authorities.

"In the south Hong Kong dominates the publication business, and as it is a British colony, English publications might reasonably be expected to lead, but on the face of the record the Chinese predominate. There are four English dailies, the Post, the Press, both morning papers, and the Telegraph and the Mail, both evening papers.

"There are six Chinese dailies, and, as in the case of Shanghai, there are a large number of publications designed to fill various wants in South China, a Portuguese weekly and the Government Gazette being among them. In nearly every port of importance in China there is an English publication of some sort.

"The publication houses, as a rule, both newspaper concerns and concerns for general printing only, are fairly well equipped for their work. Some of them attempt work in the line of high grade magazine and book publishing, and while it is not always an unmixed success from a technical typographical standpoint, it demonstrates that the Chinese workmen, who do most of the work under foreign supervision, will in time acquire considerable merit in this line of effort.

"It is rather interesting to note that China at present seems to be passing through much the same process with its newspapers and other publications that many parts of the United States have passed through. All over the empire native newspapers are being started in the colloquial dialects, and are more or less local in character.

"It is unfortunate in many respects that the publication of newspapers in the several local dialects has developed so generally. While such publications will afford means of educating the people of the empire in some lines, they also furnish the means for deepening the gulfs, dividing the several provinces which differ in dialects. Each newspaper center, if it performs its natural mission, will develop its own language in its own field to the exclusion of a language which might in time become common to all China."

## BICYCLES ON THE WANE.

Over Three Times as Many Factories in 1900 as at Present.

Statistics furnished by the Census Bureau at Washington show a marked decrease in the manufacture of bicycles. Since 1900 the business has fallen off 65 per cent., the number of establishments being reduced from 312 to 97.

Formerly there were 2,034 salaried officials and employees of the factories where now there are only 360. The falling off in the number of wage earners was 81 per cent. The capital invested in 1900 was \$29,733,659, whereas in 1905 it was \$5,847,803.

The production in 1900 amounted to nearly 32,000,000 bicycles and was reduced in the five years to little over 5,000,000.

In contrast with these figures, the motor cycle factories increased from 159 to 2,289.

New Zealand exports annually \$65,000,000 worth of kauri gum. It is used in the manufacture of varnish.

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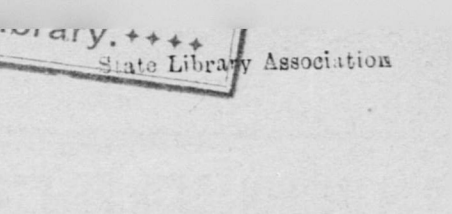


ELECTRIC





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Established November 1, 1855. JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1906. Five Cents Per Copy.

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## From Our Exchanges

Andrew Botzbach, a brother of the late Fritz Botzbach of San Andreas was killed by the earthquake in San Francisco. He was caught in the wreck of the Valencia hotel and went down to death with many others.—News.

R. E. McConnell, who for over twenty years was a shotgun messenger for Wells, Fargo & Co., on the stages in the mountains, but of recent years has been connected with the custom house in San Francisco, arrived in Stockton yesterday with his wife and is stopping with his daughter, Mrs John Hammond, jr. Mr McConnell was living on Bush street when the earthquake occurred and says had he not caught his wife she would have been thrown out of the window of the bedroom, the shock was so severe. Mr McConnell has passed through many exciting and nerve racking experiences, having been shot several times by stage robbers, but says they are not a circumstance to the shake-up he received during the earthquake. He spent part of the time in the park and decided to come to Stockton for a short time.—Stockton Independent.

The report has reached Sonora that the wife of Wm. Reitz died in San Francisco Tuesday evening. She was a victim of consumption and when moved from her home after the earthquake, she prayed for death to relieve her. She is now at rest and her friends can rejoice rather than mourn in her release from suffering and sorrow.—Banner.

It is evident that David Paterson and wife were killed in San Francisco at the time of the fire. Their home was on Third street. It is supposed the earthquake destroyed the house and the bodies were burned. Two sons of deceased have made a thorough search for their parents and have failed to locate them. Mrs C. A. Richards and Mrs Harry M. Simpson, of this city, are sisters of the dead.—Banner.

It was but a few short months ago when Jerome Ghiorso and Miss Lizzie Kross were united in the holy bonds of matrimony and took their departure for San Francisco, the former a happy man. Sunday he returned alone and relates a pathetic story of the loss of his companion, who now, like scores of others, sleeps beneath the doomed city, where relatives may never know their exact resting place. Mrs Ghiorso was convalescing from pneumonia when the earthquake and fire visited said city, and she was taken to a hospital, where the sick and injured were cared for, but relatives were not allowed to see them. "Twas at that place the Prince of Peace entered without the knowledge of her husband and her spirit winged its flight to the great beyond.—Tuolumne Independent.

On the arrival of the passenger train in Sonora, Monday, three of Uncle Sam's soldiers were aboard. Later they were riding through the town with fixed bayonets in charge of \$150,000 from Washington, D. C., consigned to the First National Bank, of this city. After the money had been safely deposited in the bank, the soldiers kept guard alternately until the morning when they returned to San Francisco.—Independent.

## Sonora Lady Owns Very Ancient Bible.

Mrs Elizabeth Botting, who occupies apartments in the Street building, Washington street, is owner of a little and almost priceless relic of the long ago. It is only a little bible, or, more properly speaking, what its title suggests—a bible history. It is yellow with age, while its leather binding shows the ravages of time in a marked degree. What makes the book remarkable is its extreme age, as it was unquestionably printed over four hundred years ago, probably antedating the discovery of America in 1492 by a quarter of a century.

The book is two inches long, one inch and a half wide seven-eighths of an inch thick, and contains 256 pages. It is divided into chapters, each containing a more or less brief summary of happenings as chronicled in holy writ. At intervals are crude illustrations printed from wooden blocks, depicting such scenes as "Jonah and the Whale," "David and the Lion," and others of similar historic interest. In a word, the little work offers minutiae that could not fail to be a rare treat to the bibliomane, aside from being an example of ancient printing the unenlightened in such matters would admire from the very fact of age alone.

In a fly leaf of the bible is written in ink the name of Silas Kelsey, born in 1420, also that of Lucy Kelsey, born in 1427. Mrs Botting is a Kelsey, and the book has been handed down from generation to generation, never once in all these cycles of years leaving the family. She received it from her father at his death three years ago, and in time it will revert to her daughter, who prizes the heirloom as highly as the mother whose regard for it is almost reverential.—Union Democrat.

## Beside the Golden Gate.

That fateful day the sea did take His silver trumpet up to wake The Mistress of the Keys, His beauteous bride, who sleeping lay Beside the door that guards the bay, Amid her argosies, And blew one long, sweet- cadenced call, Far echoing from Sierra's wall: "O favorite of fate! The April dawn is in the skies, The world hath need of thee; arise! Beside the Golden Gate."

She rose; a song upon her lips, And looked upon the lordly ships Which round her lay at rest, Which brought o'er many a thousand miles, From far-off continents and isles, The wealth of east and west; And this she sang: "I take my toll, All roads that run, all waves that roll, Their tribute, soon or late, Shall bring to heap around my knees The store from all the lands and seas Beside the Golden Gate."

Stalwart she stood, in splendid bloom, When on her fell the stroke of doom; Her song unfinished died, She saw her strong foundations rent, An earthquake, like blind Samson bent The pillars of her pride. Her tallest turrets rocked and reeled, Her staggering befriends clamorous pealed, While flames in fiendish hate Flogged thousands with their fiery scourge, Chanting the burning city's dirge, Beside the Golden Gate.

But far above that fierce uproar, From every clime, from every shore, Rang out one clarion cry: "Spike all the switches, spin the wheels, Speed all the steamers, steer the keels Lest San Francisco die." Loaded with friendly help they flew O'er tracks of steel, o'er tides of blue, From every town and state. She heard; and raised her bleeding head, "Thank God for human love," she said Beside the Golden Gate. —R. McIntyre in Los Angeles Times

## Why Women Dread the Dentist's Chair.

"Do you know why it is that a woman dreads so to have a tooth filled?" asked the dentist of the young man in the chair. The young man was of the opinion that it was because women are human, and consequently decidedly opposed to having their jaws and gums subjected to a treatment like unto the working of a compressed air drill in a stone quarry. "No," said the man of the drills and forceps. "Woman can stand pain much better than men. It is a fact, even in the extracting of troublesome teeth, the fortitude of the little, slender woman is remarkable, when one comes to consider the hideous groans that emanate from a big man undergoing the same operation. It isn't the fear of pain that keeps many a woman away from the chair when she really ought to be having her teeth attended to. "You see this rubber? Well, that rubber goes into the mouth of every person who comes in here to have a filling put in. You can see that it covers the mouth entirely; doesn't leave the patient half a chance to talk. Well, there you have it; that's the reason women don't like to go to the dentist. Yes, sir, it's a fact. I have lost some of my best customers because of the necessity of applying that rubber. "A woman comes in here to get a tooth filled. If she is inexperienced in this line she will be surprised when the rubber is produced. As soon as it is placed in her mouth she tries to talk, and finds that her speech is only an unintelligible jumble. She begins to get mad from then on. When I ask her if I am hurting her she can only glare at me and shake her head. When I pass a remark about the beautiful weather we have been having she glares still more, and by the time I am through with her she is ready to kill me if I looks would do the deed. Sometimes, when I take the shield off, the pent up speech of the fair ones breaks forth into an irrepressible flood, and the potent of the remarks is, to say the least, not complimentary to me. "Some day some genius will invent an apparatus which will allow teeth to be filled without depriving the patients of their speech for the time being. Then there will be nothing to this business but brown stone front and automobiles."—Chicago Tribune.

## Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington D. C., April 28, 1906.

Secretary Metcalf's first report to the president on the situation in San Francisco seems to be an eminently sane and conservative statement of the situation. Like the most official accounts of great disasters, it reduces the first excessive estimate of the death roll. But it says that it is impossible to overstate the material loss involved. Secretary Metcalf in his report to the president says that he has finished the inspection of the entire burned district and that while it will never be possible to tell exactly the number of dead, as many of the bodies were destroyed in the ruins, he thinks 300 will cover the number. There are about 1,000 injured in the hospitals of the city, but of these there are only a few who are seriously hurt. The administration of the city, he says is excellent, everything considered, and the police, the militia and the regulars have worked well together. He gives full credit to Gen. Greeley and Gen. Funston for the excellent work they have done, and says that but for Gen. Funston's prompt and energetic measures, the catastrophe would have been infinitely worse.

The officials of the treasury department have not yet ceased their expressions of surprise and admiration at the saving of the San Francisco Mint with its \$300,000,000 of treasure. It is said that but for this the situation would have been much worse and more complicated from a financial standpoint than it is. But for the coin that was saved with the Mint building, it would have been impossible for the secretary of treasury to have transferred \$10,000,000, as he did, to the city to permit the demolished banks to resume operations. The salvation of the Mint is attributed to the presence of the two big artesian wells that give the building an independent water supply. This supply was the only reliance when the mains of the city were broken. It raises the question whether it might not be a good investment for many large and particularly valuable buildings to have their own water supply in a similar way against a similar catastrophe. It is of course unlikely that another earthquake will speedily wipe out any other great city, but a sudden accident to the city mains with its resultant danger of a dreadful fire is a thing to which any American city might be liable at any moment.

The question of the presidential nomination has been put squarely up to the speaker of the house, and he side-stepped with a neatness that is quite characteristic. One of his home papers came out with a boom for Mr Cannon for the presidency. He was shown the dispatch and at first refused to discuss it. But it was pointed out that such an announcement was more or less of an official declaration and a thing that it was eminently proper to discuss. Thus appealed to the speaker said that it was rather foolish to talk about declining a thing that had not been offered to you, that so far as he knew there never has been a man who was offered the presidential nomination by one of the two great parties, and who had declined it. But so far as he was concerned, he added, he would a good deal rather be speaker than president, that there was a lot of important legislation to be framed and he would like a hand in framing it. He had not been bothered with the presidential bee and did not expect to be, and there he broke off the discussion. Now can anyone tell whether that is a denial or a confirmation of the presidential rumor?

A considerable step in the direction of election reform was made this week when the full committee authorized a favorable report to the senate of senator Tillman's election bill. The report was made by senator Foraker, and the only amendments to the bill have been with a view to strengthening and broadening it. The Tillman

bill prohibits all national banks and corporations engaged in interstate and foreign commerce or organized under the authority of the federal government from making any money contribution to an election for any political office. Several amendments were added to make the bill more certain in tone and to give it a wider scope. They include presidential electors, and state legislatures in the provisions of the bill. The penalty for violation of the measure is a fine of not more than \$5,000, and there is in addition a provision making the officers, directors and even stockholders personally responsible and providing for a fine of not more than \$1,000 and a term of imprisonment. The measure is drastic enough and it looks like a measure that was intended to be enforced. The disclosures in the insurance investigation made the demand for such a law very insistent. This is one of the cases where it seems that the national legislature thought it was a good thing to give the people what they wanted. Naturally there has been no opposition to it from any of the corporate interests as it is simply a provision against a legalized form of blackmail.

The hearings before the interstate commerce commission in pursuance of the Tillman Gillespie resolution have been continued in Washington all this week. The commission is so far going simply into the relation of the coal roads to the coal mining companies in their territory. From the facts elicited this week, it appears that it is quite a custom for the railroad companies to own the bulk of the coal companies that do business over their lines. This was strikingly shown in the testimony of the general superintendent of the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh road, who said quite as a matter of course that the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company was owned by the same men who owned the railroad. This and one other company, it was shown shipped nearly 17,000 or a little more than 18,000 cars of coal that passed over the road in March.

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## How Far Can We Penetrate the Earth.

A much debated question, of interest both to miner and general public, is, How deep is it possible to go below the earth's surface? In a few years the consumption of coal will make necessary either much lower levels than those reached today, or else the invention of some new fuel. According to a recent article in "Die Woche" of Berlin, there is little hope of the former expedient, the German paper coming to the following conclusions: "Among miners the general opinion is that it is possible to go to great depths below the surface of the earth; the development of a shaft as deep as 9,000 feet is not considered impossible, and the only difficulty is thought to be the perfection of machinery to bring up the mined product. But if we look at this question carefully we come to the conclusion that it is absolutely impossible to work at a depth of 9,000 feet, not because of the difficulty in disposing of the mined product, but for two other reasons: First, breathing would be impossible because of the air pressure, and, second, the great heat could not be tolerated. There are now several mines of much less depth than 9,000 feet in which the workmen can remain only ten minutes at a time, and then they must be relieved by other shifts. Indeed, it is quite possible to calculate beforehand the effect which would be produced by a mine 9,000 feet in depth. "A mass of air which at the surface had a temperature of 59 degrees Fahrenheit, at a depth of 9,000 feet would have a temperature of 92 degrees simply in virtue of its weight. In addition to this, there would be the effect of the heat of the earth itself. Recent observations in the Bendigo mine, in the State of Victoria, in Australia, which has reached a maximum depth of 2,925 feet, show that up to 420 feet the temperature increases 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit for every 162 feet, to 1,170 feet 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit for every 294 feet, up to 1,575 feet this advance is noted for every 270 feet, to a depth of 2,070 feet for every 246 feet, to 2,430 feet for every 222 feet, and finally when we reach 2,925 feet the temperature rises 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit for every 162 feet. From these figures it is clear that the increase is uneven, the differences being due to the dissimilarity of the different strata at different depths. In the deepest portion of the Bendigo mine the temperature is 104 degrees Fahrenheit, but there are mines in which the temperature increases much more rapidly. The usual plan is to fix the increase at 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit for every 90 feet, and according to this rate a depth of 9,000 feet would mean a temperature of 321 degrees Fahrenheit, or one in which man could not live."—Public Opinion.

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

Reported weekly for the Ledger.

Cause of Phosphorescence.—Travel of Seeds.—The Bumble Bee State.—Fish Migration.—Wealth Cast upon Waters.—Deafness in Engineers.—Water Penetrated Glass.—Pulverized Milk.—Body Education.—An Artificial Voice.

In the new theory of A. Debiere, a French physicist, phosphorescence is due to the formation of a new substance, which makes up a small proportion of the whole mass. This new substance may persist after phosphorescence has ceased, but when the temperature is raised to a certain point it is decomposed, giving up in thermoluminescence the energy stored up in its formation. This heat glow is usually colored, when it is not, the new substance is assumed to be either colorless or of the same color as the original mass. When there is no thermoluminescence, the new substance, which may vary with the exciting radiation, is probably decomposed as fast as formed.

Investigating the dispersal of seeds by the winds, Dr Ridley, of the Singapore Botanic Gardens, forms three groups. 1. winged fruits and seeds, which are dispersed most slowly and cannot cross a wide sea; 2. plumed fruit and seeds, which may travel rapidly over open country but are checked by forest; and 3. powder or dust seeds, such as orchid seed, fern spores, etc., which are dispersed freely and to great distance. It was calculated that a certain forest tree with winged fruit, would travel 300 yards in a century and would take one and a half million years to spread from the Malay peninsula to the Philippines if there were land connection.

The bumble bees of Nebraska have been found by M. H. Sween to include not less than eighteen species, belonging to three genera. This is a greater variety than has been recorded for the entire United States east of the Mississippi river.

An effort to follow the wanderings of fishes, about which we know so little, is being made by the British Marine Biological Association. A numbered tag has been fastened to many plaice, which have been returned to the water, and about twenty per cent of these marked fishes seem to have been caught again and returned to the Association. As a rule, only the larger fishes migrate to any considerable distance, the smaller ones remaining at home. The migrants go south in winter and return northward in summer, and one plaice was found to have traveled 175 miles in six weeks, while another was caught 242 miles from the spot where it was placed in the water eight months before.

The saving of the vast amount of plant-food now carried away by the rivers is a great problem for the future agricultural chemist. In one estimate the silt borne off by the Mississippi in one year is placed at 443,750,000 tons, and analysis has shown Mr. C. H. Stone that in this quantity there must be 8,120,625 tons of lime, 5,591,250 tons of potash, 1,109,375 tons of phosphoric acid, and 665,625 tons of nitrogen, besides soda and other materials of uncertain usefulness. The value of the fertilizing material removed in one year by this one river alone is estimated at about 1,000 million dollars.

Deficient hearing is regarded by Dr. Lichtemberg, of Budapest, as a greater danger in railroad engineers than color-blindness. In 92 out of 250 railroad employees he has found the hearing affected, and, as the ear troubles are liable to come on at any time, he urges that all persons in railroad employ should be examined every two years.

The collections of the steamer Albacross, of the United States Fish Commission, include strong glass spheres that have been sealed and sunk 15,000 feet or more into the sea. Some are now filled with sea-water forced through the pores of the glass, some are partially filled, and some were broken by the tremendous pressure of 6600 pounds per square foot.

Many have wondered how milk can be reduced to powder without changing its properties. In the process patented in Germany, the milk is evaporated in a vacuum, with continual agitation, until it contains from 25 to 30 per cent of water, and then, with access of air, at a temperature below the melting point of the milk fat, until the water is reduced to 16 to 20 per cent. The product is then powdered, further drying at the temperature stated leaving not more than 14 per cent of water. This method, it is explained, yields a milk powder in which the fat is present as small globules, surrounded by dried "blue milk," which prevents the fat from decomposing.

The need of physical training in schools is emphasized by the results of recent medical examinations in

Scotland, only a little more than half of 600 children of Aberdeen proving to be sound in health and only 171 in 600 in Edinburgh. The Swedish system of Ling is approved. In this, gymnastics are classified and arranged to suit the varied individual needs and in addition to giving bodily development, the exercise is expected to teach courage, obedience, alertness, decision, self-confidence, and presence of mind.

Made voiceless by the cutting out of his larynx in an operation for cancer, an ingenious Viennese has fitted a rubber tube with vocal chords, and by means of this novel speaking apparatus, inserted in his throat, he is said to be able to produce a high falsetto voice.

The use of yellow glasses for weak eyes is recommended by Dr. Motaix, of Angers. The yellow tint is very restful and has a calming influence on the most sensitive eyes. Such glasses have been prescribed during fifteen years in this oculist's own practice, yielding excellent results.

## The Ledoux Murder Case

It is now well along in the month of May, and the time for the trial of Mrs Emma Le Doux, accused of the murder of A. N. McVicar of Jamestown is speedily approaching, and all principals to the affair—contending counsel, officials and witnesses—are preparing for the 22nd day of the month, when an attempt will be made to solve what has been heralded throughout the country as the "trunk mystery."

Sheriff Sibley and assistant district attorney George F. McNoble are away from Stockton, and it is assumed they are gathering data to be used at the trial of the cause. The history of Mrs LeDoux might become an important factor in the case, and this too must be thoroughly looked up. Deputy sheriff Mark Smith returned only recently from Jamestown and Kawhide, where he subpoenaed sixteen witnesses to appear in department two of the superior court on May 22nd.

The attorneys for the accused are busily engaged in outlining their defense, preparing instructions for the jury, looking up law, and arranging every detail prior to the date of trial.

The least concerned of all is Mrs Le Doux. She appears to be as satisfied in her cell as if she were surrounded with all the coveted luxuries of life. Her conversation is guarded, and it is seldom that references made to the mysterious affair in which she is implicated. The passer-by may almost any time in the day walk along the west side of San Joaquin street and see her sitting in a chair complacently absorbing with interest the maneuvers of people coming and going within her view.

The case against the woman must be proven, if proven at all, upon secondary or circumstantial evidence. As a consequence the work of the sheriff's and district attorney's offices is more laborious and covers a more extensive field than if there were some existing, direct and positive circumstances surrounding the case. The corpus delicti or body of the crime is the actual murder of A. N. McVicar, and must be established by competent evidence. Here is one of the hardest points of the case, and can only be proven by circumstances. Providing this point is established then Mrs Le Doux must be connected with the murder. Taken from every standpoint the case is considered one of the most complex ever coming before the notice of the people of this city.

As regards the trial it is believed that several weeks will be consumed in selecting a jury and examining the witnesses. A jury will be hard to empanel. There are many men who do not want to take to themselves the responsibility of passing upon such a case, while there are many others who will be disqualified by reason of opinions formed in reading newspaper reports or from discussions on the outside. It is estimated that there will be from 75 to 100 witnesses to be examined during the course of the trial.

The fact that the case against the woman must be established by prevailing circumstances leaves the officials in such a position that they must obtain evidence to connect every link in the chain and establish every point beyond the reasonable doubt accorded to the defendant by the rules of American jurisprudence.

Every person who has followed the accounts of the investigation of the case directly preceding and after the capture of Mrs Le Doux is very well advised as to what will be proven by the prosecution, whereas in contrast nothing has leaked out regarding the defense. Many have speculated as to what might constitute a good and sufficient defense, but Mrs Le Doux's attorneys say nothing but look wise or smile when approached upon the point.—Stockton Independent.

## MADE NO EXCEPTION.

A San Francisco Groom Obligated to "Throw Brick" While His Bride Looked On.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle.)

Cupid was busy during the strenuous days of the earthquake and fire as in more uneventful times. One of the weddings planned for the night of the fateful 18th was that of George W. Emerson, chief accountant of the Union Gas Company, and Miss Josephine Hofman, daughter of Joseph H. Hofman, who lived before the fire at 1247 Bush street. They had been lovers for months, and being Californians, it did not seem an unusual thing for them to have their marriage take place on the night of Thursday, the day after the earthquake shook up San Francisco and fire followed. The sky was then red with fire glow of burning houses and it was light enough out of doors to read coarse print.

The groom after learning on the Wednesday of the earthquake that his betrothed and her family had escaped injured, left to aid his sister in Oakland. He promised to return that afternoon, but it was midnight before he finally arrived. The bride-elect, meanwhile, was tormented by agonizing tears for his safety.

With the other men of the household, the groom-to-be stood guard over the portable household goods on the sidewalk and watched the approach of the fire. The breakfast table was set over night, and Thursday morning the last breakfast in the old home ushered in the wedding day. The meal was scarcely finished when the firemen ordered them to vacate the premises. Retreating across Van Ness avenue, they saw and heard her home dynamited in the vain effort to stay the on-rushing flames. On this frontier they secured a cart, which carried their effects to the home of Rev. George C. Adams of the First Congregational church at 2710 Devisadero street.

Here the wedding ceremony was performed as if nothing had happened. With drawn blinds to hide the light of two flickering candles, the two were made one. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss May Hofman, and Harry Symonds was best man. Twenty-five guests were present.

Early Friday morning the couple set out to walk down to the ferry in order to take a boat to Sausalito, where they expected to spend their honeymoon. They had gone only a few blocks, the groom dragging a trunk with one hand and carrying a heavy suit case with the other, when they were held up by a party of regulars. The lieutenant in charge, looking at the trunk which the groom was hauling along, said: "You look husky; let the girl sit on the trunk and you get busy with the bricks."

As he spoke he pointed to a pile of bricks which a half dozen forlorn looking men were throwing from the sidewalk on Market street into a lot.

"But you wouldn't make George work," wailed the bride, "on his honeymoon. We were only married last night, and we must get to Mill Valley in time for lunch."

The young lieutenant looked sympathetic, but said, curtly: "Can't help it, madam. My orders are to put every able-bodied man on the rock pile, and your hubby certainly isn't an invalid. So he's got to work."

For five hours the poor bride sat on her trunk in the blazing sun, her eyes filled with dust, watching George pitch brick and handle tangled iron and other refuse of the fire. Then the two moved again toward the ferry, but a second squad commandeered Emerson, and he worked two hours more as a stavedore. Then he escaped, and the honeymoon is now being enjoyed in Mill Valley.

As an aftermath of this wedding Miss May Hofman, the bridesmaid, was married yesterday at Berkeley to Will Adams, son of Rev. Dr. Adams. There were many flowers sent by friends, and the groom, instead of doing stavedore work in the dust and heat of San Francisco ruins, enjoyed an auto ride with his bride in Berkeley.

## Assessor's Notice.

The county assessor hereby announces that he will be at his office in Jackson, from now on for the purpose of assessing taxable property, and receiving statements from property holders.

J. MARCHANT,  
County Assessor.

Ledger and Chicago Week'y Inter-ocean, both papers for one year, \$2.50 in advance.

All kinds of harness from \$15 up at Pete Piccardo's.

## Mining Stock For Sale.

7500 shares stock in Hanlow Mining Company at 5 cents per share in blocks of not less than 2500 shares. Address Box 316, Stockton, Cal.

**A. Malatesta**  
.....BAKERY.....  
SUTTER CREEK, CAL.  
BEST—FAMILY—GROCERIES  
French and American Bread, Pies, Cakes, Cookies, etc.  
Wagon visits Jackson on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week.

**College of Notre Dame**  
MARYSVILLE, CALIFORNIA.  
Boarding and Day School conducted by the Sisters of Notre Dame (Nunns). Founded in 1856  
The curriculum embraces all the branches of a solid English education. Preparatory and advanced courses in art, language and music.  
For further information address  
SISTER SUPERIOR.

**J. GHIGLIERI & BRO.**  
Cosmopolitan Liquor Store  
JACKSON GATE, CAL.  
Dealers and Jobbers in foreign and domestic

**WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS**  
SELECTED stock of Imported Goods. Choice California Wines, popular brands. Eastern and Domestic Beers; special bottling.  
Havana, Key West and New York Cigars.  
Bourbon, Rye, Sweet and Sour Mash Whiskies of celebrated distilleries.

**A. Vander Naillen School**  
(ESTABLISHED 1864)  
Of Practical, Civil, Mining, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, Drawing, Assaying, Cyaniding and Metallurgy complete.  
113 Fulton Street, San Francisco.  
Send for illustrated catalogue, free.

**CASTORIA.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*  
On the Menu.  
"What have you in the larder?" asked the cannibal king of the chef. "Not so much today, your elevatedness," explained the chef. "Nothing except a printer and an actor."  
"Oh, well, fix them up some way." "The chef bowed several times and then rubbed his hands together.  
"What are you waiting for?" asked the cannibal king.  
"Would your serenely altitudinour excellency design to suggest some method of preparing the two persons—some new dish, for instance, that would be pleasant to your royal palate?"  
"Don't go to any bother. Just put the printer in the pi and the actor in the supe."  
And the court jester stepped up and resigned.—Judge.

**FOR BOTH**  
One disease of thinness in children is scrofula; in adults, consumption. Both have poor blood; both need more fat. These diseases thrive on leanness. Fat is the best means of overcoming them; cod liver oil makes the best and healthiest fat and

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
is the easiest and most effective form of cod liver oil. Here's a natural order of things that shows why Scott's Emulsion is of so much value in all cases of scrofula and consumption. More fat, more weight, more nourishment, that's why.  
Send for free sample.  
**SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists**  
409-415 Pearl Street, New York  
50c. and \$1.00 :: :: :: All druggists

**SCOTT'S EMULSION.**  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*  
For horse blankets and everything in the saddle and harness line, see Piccardo's fine stock on Water street.

The children's friend—  
**Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge**  
Drives out blood impurities. Makes strong nerves and muscles.  
Gives tone, vitality and snap.  
Get it from your druggist



## THE AMADOR LEDGER

Published Fridays by  
R. WEBB - - - Editor and Manager

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SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at F. C. Baker's Advertising Agency, 124 Sansome St., San Francisco, California, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

## CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

Official Paper of Amador co.

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1906

While the San Francisco disaster has entailed untold suffering, and completely ruined thousands, and disturbed the business interests of the entire state to an extent that will be felt for years to come, still in the long run it will turn out for the good of the stricken city, and may be for the whole state. The fire will enable the city to purge itself of a number of plague spots, not the least of which was the unsightly Chinese quarter in the heart of the business district. This certainly will never be tolerated in the greater San Francisco of the near future. The blow will have a sobering and steadying effect in many ways. The disposition to jump upon all large money enterprises, which notwithstanding the city's marvelous growth of the last few years, has unquestionably kept millions from investment therein, will not be popular hereafter. This play to the galleries indulged in by the yellow press, has been played to a finish. Another time will be sung. Capital will be looked upon as a friend, and not as a foe. Big enterprises will be encouraged, for without them the city cannot regain its former splendor. Retrenchment in municipal expenditures must be practiced. Shorn of a large percentage of her revenue, a reconstruction of her financial system is imperative. This will mean the reign of the politician will be ended for a time, and sound business methods adopted. Rigid economy must be substituted for extravagance. Graft must be thrust into the background. Theories must be abandoned for the stern necessities imposed by the conditions. Of course she will recover and that speedily. Old San Francisco is a thing of the past, and the new one to arise from its ashes will be purified by fire—politically, socially, and financially.

Amador county has at least two republican veterans who voted for Fremont. One is F. M. Whitmore, the pioneer and lumber merchant, who took an active part in the organization of the republican party in Amador county in those stirring days in 1856. The other is S. C. Wheeler of Plymouth, who also was one of the movers in organizing the local republicans.

City marshal F. E. Jackson has posted notices around town requesting the owners or lessees of property to clean up yards of rubbish, also to clear the back of street or alley fronting, or adjacent to their property of all rubbish. Sewers dumping into the creeks are required to be extended to the running water of the creeks. The requirements are based upon ordinances of the city. All failing to comply are liable to prosecution. The demand to free the streets of debris and objectionable matter is regarded as somewhat harsh by many, as it tries to make occupants and property holders criminally responsible for the acts of others. However, if the ordinance in this respect is invalid, the authorities want to know it, and the only way to find out is to test it by legal process.

The governor is still in a quandary about calling an extra session. A committee of lawyers are trying to agree on the proposition of just what remedial laws should be passed to meet existing conditions. Until a definite program is presented on this matter, it is safe to say no call for an extra session will be issued. Governor Pardee is wary on this point. He will see to it that the lawmakers, if called together, shall be confined within certain specified limits. It seems to us that the utmost that could be done by a special session would be the passage of some constitutional amendments fitting the situation in San Francisco, for submission to the voters this fall. If constitutional amendments are needed, and no extra session called, it will be two years [more before they can be ratified by the people. An extra session means the saving of two years time—a most important consideration in this extremity.

A contemporary remarked that "E" is the most unfortunate letter in the English language because it is never in cash, is always in debt and never out of danger. Our exchange forgets that the aforesaid letter is never in war and always in peace. It is the beginning of existence, the commencement of ease and the end of trouble. Without it there would be no life no gospel, no heaven, no earth and no delinquent subscribers.—Colusa Sun.

From the Attorney-General's office the opinion has gone forth that county officials may perform executive and administrative acts during the holiday period; that the board of supervisors can transact all regular business except that which calls for judicial action on its part; that taxes will not become delinquent until next secular or business day.

See cream at P. Cuneo's to-morrow, and every day thereafter.

Ledger & Chicago 1 into C-Cr, \$2.50

## Ayer's

Your doctor will tell you that thin, pale, weak, nervous children become strong and well by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Small doses, for a few days.

## Sarsaparilla

The change is very prompt and very marked. Ask your doctor why it is. He has our formula and will explain.

"When 12 years old, for many months no one thought I could live because of this blood. But in a few weeks, Ayer's Sarsaparilla completely restored me to health."  
Miss J. R. McKim, Vineland, N. J.

for  
**The Children**

Billousness, constipation prevent recovery. Cure these with Ayer's Pills.

## AMADOR.

H. Quinn came up Saturday evening, and remained over Sunday with his brother Dr. Quinn.

Quite a number of pupils from the Amador grammar school attended the picnic given at Slate Creek Saturday. An interesting game of base ball took place during the afternoon between the Plymouth and Amador nines, Plymouth boys gaining the victory.

Mrs. V. Botto of Jackson visited friends in Amador Sunday.

The Italian drama is to be presented shortly at Torris hall. E. Lois.

Get the weak spots in your old narrowness patched at Pete Piccard's.

## OLEIA.

Mrs. T. Kennedy and James Vogeli were up from Sacramento Wednesday, to attend the funeral of their cousin, Albert Pigeon.

Tom Davis, principal of Volcano school, passed through here on his way home.

All who have lived in San Francisco from this place, have returned home safe and sound.

## Hunting for Evidence.

Sheriff Stoley and assistant district attorney George F. McNoble have returned from a trip to other portions of the state. A great number of people are much exercised over the movements of the officials for they believe they have been conducting investigations in the Le Doux murder case. Neither of the officers will say anything regarding their movements, but somehow or other it has leaked out that they went to Arizona to look up some important evidence to be used in the trial of the case. Mrs. Le Doux at one time lived in Bisbee, Arizona, where she was then a Mrs. Williams. It was there that her husband died under peculiar circumstances. Mrs. Le Doux is said to have received \$10,000 life insurance upon the death of Williams.—Stockton Independent.

## CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Signature of

Miss Hyde, a trained nurse of San Francisco, who was attending the late Chris Hansen, will remain here for some time. She is stopping at the home of R. Rogue.

Dr. J. F. Wilson, the dentist, who has been suffering from a severe, spell of sickness, is still confined to his residence. He is improving steadily, however, and expects to be able to attend to his practice in a short time.

## A SATISFYING STORY.

It Worked Both Ways in Behalf of the Congressman.

Some years ago there came to Washington a representative in congress from Iowa who was an ardent champion of the cause of prohibition.

One day a friend from home dropped in to see the congressman. During the course of his stay he had occasion to use his pocketknife, which the representative much admired. This knife had in it a hook, "designed," so the friend said, "to remove stones that might become fastened in a horse's hoof on a rocky road." Finally, seeing the intense admiration of the congressman for the knife, the friend gave it to him. When the statesman had reached home and had shown the gift to his wife she laughed.

"John," said she, "any man who has served three terms in the state senate, been lieutenant governor and had two terms in congress must be a pretty good man if he doesn't know a champagne opener from a hoof cleaner."

Somewhat the story got out and was copied by nearly every newspaper in Iowa. One day the congressman met the newspaper man whom he understood to be the author of the first squib in the matter.

"You did me a great service," smilingly said the representative to the correspondent. "All the prohibitionists are taking my wife's view of my ignorance, and all the 'antis' are insisting that I'm a devil of a good fellow for imposing so successfully on my wife. It works in my behalf which ever way you take it."—Saturday Evening Post.

## Hotel Arrivals.

Globe.—Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Culbert, Plymouth; E. T. Dawson, Ione; G. B. Daganini, Napa; A. F. Ruple, Sacramento; W. C. Mirken, Stockton; Geo. Brownlow, P. Keichling, Geo. F. Mack, San Francisco; Geo. Payton, Amador City; Jos. Varsi, San Francisco; J. B. Hunt, Edw. Morrow, Camanche; B. Lavaggi, Plymouth; W. J. McGee, San Francisco; P. Prinevalle, Sacramento; H. Bradley, Sutter Creek.

National.—H. E. Reid, Stockton; W. H. Willis, Eureka; W. Worthing and wife, Stockton; Chas. H. Adams, San Francisco; Mrs. H. F. Wood, Fruitvale; Frank Sebring, F. F. Farrell, St. Louis; W. J. Rogers, Sacramento; Mrs. W. E. Dunkum, Valley Springs; A. Dube, Corrigan, Texas; Dr. G. C. Lammers, Oakland; Geo. Hynes, San Francisco; E. W. Wulff, Paloma; A. Wenbenkel, Electra; J. H. Hutchinson, Modesto; A. Grillo, Volcano; W. M. Amick, Ione; L. F. Stinson, Sutter Creek; J. Marchant, Ione; Fred Werner, Sutter Creek; A. C. Spiers, Tonopah; W. S. Adams, Vacaville; Mrs. G. Nichols, Oakland; B. B. Lovell, G. E. Kirkpatrick, Sacramento; Mrs. G. Higley, Electra; W. Worthing, Stockton; Wm. Geigel, Silverton, Colo.; B. R. Ralph, John Cosgrove, Jno. F. Clute, H. A. Crockett, San Francisco; V. A. Chapman, C. G. Woodburn, Sacramento; G. H. Ross, Volcano.

Has Stood the Test 25 Years.

The old, original Grove's Tasteless Chilli Tonic. You know what you are taking. It is iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure no pay. 50c.

F. W. RUHSER, Agent.

First Dose Relieves  
Two Doses Stop Chills

Instantly destroys all fever germs inoculated by mosquitoes—the cause of Malaria, Ague, and Chills and Fever. One dose stops aching bones and hot and chilly sensations. A tonic, quick and appetizing. A positive, quick and harmless cure. Franks & Co., Sacramento, Cal.

75 cents.

See cream at P. Cuneo's to-morrow, and every day thereafter.

Ledger & Chicago 1 into C-Cr, \$2.50

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## DOCUMENTS RECORDED.

The following instruments have been filed for record in the recorder's office since our last report. We publish a complete list of all documents recorded, and must decline to accede to any request to suppress any document from these columns. Don't ask us to do so.

Deeds.—Mandana Rice to William C. Rice, 160 acres in 2, 3 and 10-6-11, love and affection.

Michael Isaacs to Mary E. Isaacs, lot 5 block 28, Ione, \$10.

John Penk to Annie Yager, land near Ione, \$10.

Satisfaction of Mortgage.—Stockton Savings Bank to Rhetta Con. G. M. Co.

Trust Deeds.—Rhetta Con. G. M. Co., to W. W. Fitzgerald et al., Bay State mine and other property in 23 8-10 \$19,950.50.

Rhetta Con. G. M. Co. to W. W. Fitzgerald et al., Bay State mine in 23 8-10, \$8,458.45.

Rhetta Con. G. M. Co. to W. W. Fitzgerald et al., land in 23 8-10, \$5,922.05.

Reconveyance.—W. L. Rose to J. E. Shear, land in 6-7-13, \$1.

Bill of Sale.—J. E. Shear to August Grillo, personal property near Volcano, \$376.83.

Satisfaction of Chattel Mortgage.—Gray to Shear.

Order.—Jeremiah Schenck to J. W. Surface & Son, order to deliver a deed to Joseph Dooley.

Certificate of Redemption.—W. L. Bailey on lots 2, 3, 4 and 5 in 26-8-10, taxes of 1897-8, \$31.34.

Miscellaneous.—Angelo Rossi to Manuel Santello, lot in Volcano, \$1. (An unacknowledged deed).

DROWNED IN STOCKTON.

Geo Tonzi of Ione Meets Death in Baths.

The drowning of George Tonzi of Ione in the main tank of the Stockton Hot Mineral Baths last Saturday afternoon has given many persons in this city opportunity to censure the management of that place of amusement for the lax methods employed by it in the maintaining of its business relation to the public. An inquest was held yesterday over the remains of the deceased and after much evidence was heard regarding the circumstances surrounding the drowning, the coroner's jury took it upon itself in making a record of its deliberations to incorporate in its verdict the foregoing findings:

"That George Tonzi came to his death by accidental drowning. We, the jury, further find that no available method was at hand by which deceased could have been saved. We, the jury, further find that had any of the appliances usually furnished by the management of public bathing places been available, those present could probably have saved the life of the deceased."

Those who witnessed the drowning of the young man say that the only help offered him was by one of his companions who after struggling with him for a short time determined that his own life was in peril, and that to secure his own safety it was urgent that he escape from the clutches of the drowning youth. It may be suggested that there was an expert swimmer or attendant on hand at the time of the drowning, and if this be so he was certainly negligent in not making an attempt to save the young man's life as soon as it was apparent that all was not well with him.

The tank at the baths is a small affair and it should be easy to rescue a drowning person especially when in broad daylight and while all the circumstances attending the drowning are either apparent or easily ascertained. In the instance of this young man's drowning it was three-quarters of an hour or more before his body was recovered, and even then with the greatest difficulty.

The obsequies over the remains were held Sunday morning at 10 o'clock from the funeral chapel of Rogers & Wallace under the auspices of the faculty of the Stockton Business College, of which institution the deceased had been a student for the past six months. The remains were expressed to Ione on the noon train for interment. The funeral was attended by the students of the college, while the pall-bearers were composed of the following members of the faculty: F. O. Gardner, W. W. Kennedy, George W. Grupe, P. A. Brion and R. W. Gealey, and Frank Perry.—Stockton Independent.

Hotel Arrivals.

Globe.—Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Culbert, Plymouth; E. T. Dawson, Ione; G. B. Daganini, Napa; A. F. Ruple, Sacramento; W. C. Mirken, Stockton; Geo. Brownlow, P. Keichling, Geo. F. Mack, San Francisco; Geo. Payton, Amador City; Jos. Varsi, San Francisco; J. B. Hunt, Edw. Morrow, Camanche; B. Lavaggi, Plymouth; W. J. McGee, San Francisco; P. Prinevalle, Sacramento; H. Bradley, Sutter Creek.

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## Board of Supervisors.

Board met Monday, May 7; all members present.

Claims were examined and allowed as follows:

Current Expense—

I K Norman, livery \$9.50

O'Neil & Podesta, livery dist at 2.00

O'Neil & Podesta, livery sheriff 7.50

O'Neil & Podesta, livery for coroner and jury 4.00

Jas Lessley, conveying prisoners 7.00

C P Vicini, traveling expenses 7.50

H S Crocker & Co., supplies 74.25

Chas Parker, expressage 63

M Newman livery, dist. attorney 2.00

Jackson G. & L. Co., gas 13.85

Amador Ledger, printing 19.50

D F Palmer, photography 6.00

Sunset Tel. & Tel. Co., phones 44.35

T K Norman, traveling expenses 8.00

T K Norman, lrv. of prisoners 85.00

T K Norman, trees and express 7.60

Geo F Mack, dep. assessor 130.00

L P McCarthy, book 3.50

E Thompson Co., law books 6.00

Mrs C Richtmeyer, water 6.00

Amador E R & L Co., lights 3.50

J E Barnes, printing 1.40

City Pharmacy, drugs for jail 6.05

Geo M Huberty, inquests 60.75

W M Amick, mileage 2.40

Lawrence Burke, mileage 2.40

A Grillo, mileage 2.40

D A Fraser, mileage 80

County officers, postage 32.65

L F Stinson, printing 11.50

Geo A Gordon, traveling exp. 55.00

T S Tuttle, repairing jail 23.75

L F Stinson, printing 4.00

Amador Dispatch, printing 68.87

Tim Berrue, removing rubbish 3.00

T S Tuttle, conveying prisoners 7.45



## ALL KINDS OF STATIONERY.

We carry a large and varied line of fine boxed Stationery. Just the kind that speaks for refinement and good taste.

The latest tints and textures, in all sizes, with envelopes to match. Writing paper is a mute evidence of your refinement and character. Let us help you select the right kind. The prices are exceedingly low, quality considered. Come while the stock is fresh, complete and up-to-date.

## CITY PHARMACY.

F. W. RUHSER,

Jackson, Cal.

## TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office.

Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall (Inches)	Date.	Temp. L. H.	Rainfall (Inches)
May 1 (06).	45 70	0.15	May 17 (06).	72 82	0.00
2.	49 78	0.00	18.	73 83	0.00
3.	49 80	0.00	19.	73 83	0.00
4.	50 80	0.00	20.	73 83	0.00
5.	52 75	0.00	21.	73 83	0.00
6.	51 78	0.00	22.	73 83	0.00
7.	52 82	0.00	23.	73 83	0.00
8.	53 84	0.00	24.	73 83	0.00
9.	55 80	0.00	25.	73 83	0.00
10.	55 80	0.00	26.	73 83	0.00
11.	55 80	0.00	27.	73 83	0.00
12.	55 80	0.00	28.	73 83	0.00
13.	55 80	0.00	29.	73 83	0.00
14.	55 80	0.00	30.	73 83	0.00
15.	55 80	0.00	31.	73 83	0.00

Total rainfall for season to date. 31.82 inches  
Corresponding period last season. 30.60 "

## LOCAL NEWS

J. F. Wilson, Dentist. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Phone—Office, black 41; residence, black 523; Jackson.

Lemons, oranges, and bananas constantly on hand at Nettie's Mkt.

Thos. Waters of Butte City, Mont., who has been here for several days, returned home on Monday morning, taking with him his two young sons. He boys have been here since last summer. This is Mr. Waters' third visit to Jackson. He reports that times were never better in Butte than at the present time. The copper properties in that section are immensely rich, and new mines are being opened up continuously.

W. H. Willis, attorney and stenographer, a former resident of Jackson, came up on Friday evening from San Francisco. Mr. Willis was located here at the time of the fire, and was completely burned out. He returned unday morning.

John Eudry arrived from San Francisco Sunday evening. Also Fred Lundy, cashier of the bank.

When you wish the finest flavored coffee and teas, remember that W. J. Little keeps only the best.

Henry McKelless, who has been in charge of the supply department of the Standard Electric Co., at Electric for the past year and a half, left Tuesday morning for his home in San Jose, where he will remain for the present.

Chas Crocker, the attorney, left for Jackson Tuesday morning, on business concerning with the Le Dux case.

The Kennedy mine paid off their employees at the Bank of Amador county, on Tuesday morning. They paid in cash in place of the usual checks. We understand that the Argonaut and Zeila mines will adopt the same.

J. H. Storey and wife returned on Wednesday evening from Oakland. Mr. Storey has been ill with an attack of typhoid fever, and went to the hospital for treatment, accompanied by his wife. He has fully recovered, and will at once resume his duties as express agent and telegraph operator.

Miss Jansen, a young lady from San Francisco, who is visiting Mrs. Paramino of Jackson, met with a painful mishap last Monday evening at about eight o'clock. She was walking on Main street, when she slipped and fell on the sidewalk. She was removed to the home of Mrs. Paramino, and on examination it was found she had suffered the breaking of two of the ligaments of her right leg. At last accounts Miss Jansen was getting along nicely, but it necessitates her being confined to the house for some weeks.

P. Reichling, who has been here for the past two weeks, returned to his home in San Francisco Thursday.

Dr. Lammers of Oakland, who has been in Jackson for several days, returned to his home Thursday morning.

"The red flag in Jackson, or anarchy vs. christianity," will be Rev. C. E. Winning's theme at the Methodist Episcopal church next Sunday evening. All persons interested in the welfare of our community are invited to be present. Usual services at 11 a. m., and Sunday school at 2 p. m.

Divine service will be held in St. Augustine's church Sunday evening next at 7:30. All are cordially invited to attend.

There was no meeting of the board of city trustees Thursday evening. The president of the board, V. S. Garbarini, is still away. There will be no meeting until next month, unless a special meeting is called in the mean time.

From 10 o'clock to 12, and from 2 o'clock to 4 you can buy misses and boys' hose at 7½c a pair, get in on time, or you won't get the 7½c hose. Jackson Shoe Store.

Give us daily some good bread. Pioneer is the best.

Miss Eva Leek came up from the city last evening, and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. Phelps.

## Shooting Affair.

What is supposed to be an accidental shooting occurred at the Onida mine last Wednesday evening, about eight o'clock. After their days work is finished some of the Austrian miners are accustomed to assemble around the bunk house, and getting out their firearms indulge in a little target practice. Wednesday they were out practicing. A number of shots were fired, no one paying any attention to what they were shooting at. About the time they were through one of the Austrians stepped from the door of his room, which is in a direct line with the hoisting works, and about two hundred and fifty yards distant. He fired a shot, seemingly at nothing in particular.

At the hoist were standing at the time, two or three men talking. As the shot was fired one of the men fell; the bullet had struck him in the hip. The unfortunate man was taken to the bunk house, and Dr. Gall hastily sent for. Sheriff Norman was also summoned. Dr. Gall examined the man, and probed for the bullet, but did not locate it. It had evidently embedded itself some three to four inches. An investigation by sheriff Norman revealed the fact that none of the men seemed to know anything about any gun or gun shots. As if by magic all the weapons disappeared, although it is known there were several around a short time before. Sheriff Norman succeeded in locating a revolver, of the Iver-Johnson pattern, a 32-caliber five shooter. He found it hid in the trunk of a tree, near the railroad track. No information being volunteered by any of the men, he threatened to take them all to town. That had the desired effect. The owner of the weapon then admitted he had fired one shot and his cousin two shots. They were brought in by the sheriff, and are being held until the district attorney returns, and the seriousness of the wound can be determined. The two men are cousins, Blas Churich, and L. Churich. This morning they told the sheriff that one had fired four shots and the other one, which would show that the revolver had been fully loaded.

The wounded man is an Italian, named D. Barbero, twenty four years of age. He has only been in this country six months. He was employed at the time of the shooting on the I. and E. R. K. as a section hand, and lived at the same boarding house with the miners. G. Buonacorsi, the proprietor of the boarding house, said he knew of no trouble or animosity between the two men. It is thought that it was purely accidental, although it showed carelessness on the part of the individual that did it, in shooting toward any building.

Superintendent Hampton of the mine, says that he had warned the men to be careful and not shoot towards the buildings.

Dr. Gall states that he may be all right in a few days, unless unforeseen complications arise, which would make his recovery more doubtful. The authorities will hold the two men until further developments. The patient was resting well at last accounts.

## New Kennedy Boarding House

The new boarding house at the Kennedy mine was opened for business on the first of May, by the proprietor, S. Dalporta, who has been in charge of the old establishment for two or three years past. The new house is located about midway between the north and east shafts. Besides the boarding house proper, there are two long buildings fitted up for sleeping rooms. Each building is calculated to accommodate fifty men. The rooms are large, neatly furnished with special attention to ventilation and lighting features. In the boarding house everything is arranged for convenience, and according to up-to-date requirements, from a large French range to the smallest detail. Mr. Dalporta has spared no expense in his desire to make his new quarters the most elaborate establishment of the kind to be found in the mountains. At present there are about forty boarders. As soon as more rooms are completed they will be occupied. There is no truth in the report current that all single men working at the Kennedy would be required to board at the company boarding house. It is expected, when everything is completed, that from 60 to 75 men will be accommodated there, of their own free choice, and without any pressure whatever from any quarter.

## Unclaimed Letters.

In Jackson post office May 11: Miss Babe Albert, Frank Arlie, Batista Botti, Mya Bokaria, Bevilacqua Luigi, Glizo Bravorich, Aassay Kynnyu, A. Cane, Luigi De Witte, Luvigino Decchio, Mrs. De Witte, Mrs. Lonsia Deferari, Mr. George Foss, Asaroni Gettingio, R. H. Hodge, Joe Iulia, Miss Ida E. Leioringer, Angos McLeod, Frank Miloslarich, A. Norrellini, Rosa Agata, Rosa Luigi, Mrs. Millie Rubery, Antonio Tosi, Peter Sillegover, Antonio Cessandori.

## Married.

Chas. F. Littlefield of Plymouth and Miss Eleanor E. Rhodes of Los Angeles, both formerly of Amador county, were married at the Methodist parsonage yesterday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield are natives of California, of pioneer parentage, and their newly established home will be a welcome accession to Plymouth, where they expect to reside.

Rev. C. E. Winning, has since coming to Jackson, married fifty-eight persons, thirty of whom have been married in the Methodist parsonage.

## Bad Indeed.

Losing flesh is indeed a bad sign. Take Scott's Emulsion for it. For weak indigestion, for defective nourishment, for consumption, take Scott's Emulsion. It restores flesh because it strikes to the cause of the loss.



Death of Mrs. G. W. Humphreys.

The tragic death of Mrs. George Humphreys, which occurred in Oakland, April 21 1906, where she had recently come to reside, cast a gloom over the entire community where the most of her life was spent. On the evening of her death, Etie, as she was known by all her friends, was accompanying a friend to East Oakland that they might obtain a pass to San Francisco, to locate relatives who had lost their homes during the disaster, but as she neared her destination she rose from her seat on the outside of the car while in motion, and was thrown to the sidewalk, striking her head on the pavement, which resulted in almost instant death. Friends quickly gathered and all that loving hands could do was of no avail, they could not stay the hand of death.

The deceased, whose maiden name was Etie Russell, was born February 21, 1870, in the state of Ohio, being at the time of her death aged 36 years 2 months. Her parents came to California during her infancy, settling for awhile near Buena Vista, but soon moved to Chico, where they resided until the death of her mother, which occurred in the year of 1880, after which the family returned to Buena Vista. Etie, then a child of nine years, was taken into the home of Mrs. Wm. Cook, where she lived several years, but later found a new home with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Norris, where she lived until her marriage to the latter's brother in the year 1890. The most of her married life as well as her girlhood days was spent near Buena Vista. She leaves a husband, Miles and Jimmie, aged fourteen and twelve years respectively; a father David Russell, and five sisters, Mr. Ella Byrdson of Oakland, Mrs. Carrie Petty of Lodi, Mrs. Ina Richey of Merced, Mrs. Aida Jackland and Mary Russell of British Columbia. Mrs. Humphreys was a noble woman, always ready and willing to lend a helping hand to those in need, and a loving mother, her first thought being of her boys.

The remains were brought to Lone for interment and laid to rest by the side of her mother, Rev. Hinkson of the Presbyterian church conducting the funeral services. The sympathy of her many friends is extended to those who are left in their bereavement.—Buena Vista Correspondent.

## Money Missing.

Jack Reed, who is shift boss at the Gwin mine, was in Jackson on Wednesday. On Tuesday Mr. Reed went to the change room at the mine and prepared to go below. After working for some time he missed two hundred and fifty dollars that he had in the morning. He went on top, but the money was gone. In changing Mr. Reed had taken the money out and left it in the room forgetting to take it with him. No trace has been found of it. One suspect was taken up here, but let go as no evidence was had against him. They also have one held in Calaveras county. Mr. Reed returned the same day.

## Lost His Brother.

Herbert A. Kirkpatrick, the well known operator of Electra, returned from San Francisco Thursday evening. Mr. Kirkpatrick was at Electra at the time of the earthquake, and left here to seek for his brother, Gerald, who was reported missing. His remains were found the sixth day after the disaster. Gerald was an electrician, twenty years of age. His death was due to the collapsing of the building he was working in on the morning of the earthquake. He was on night shift, which accounted for his being there at that hour. The funeral took place at Redwood City. Mr. Kirkpatrick states that the death list is much longer than is thought by people on the outside. He states that one undertaking establishment had requests to bury one hundred and twenty as soon as the remains could be recovered.

## Private Picnic Near Campo Seco.

A select few of Jackson Gate people left there in the early morning with well filled baskets, and arrived in due time for lunch in the shade of the trees near Mr. and Mrs. Riella's. Those who came from Jackson Gate were Mr. M. Ratto, Misses Thresa Ratto, Dorsolina Ratto, Albina Ratto, Lena Ratto and Emma Ratto, Mr. and Mrs. Amadea A. Massa, Master Anthony Massa and sister Evelyn, Misses Mary, Amelia and Lena Raggio, Millie Guesto, Messrs Julius Perano, John Perano and John Ratto, also Adolph Spenetti, Lawrence Spenetti and Allen Shaw employees of the P. C. M., who had a permit and the pleasure of showing them the works in detail. A most delightful time pronounced by all.

## How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for many years, and know his Catarrh Cure to be a perfect remedy for all cases of Catarrh of the bladder, and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

## Bank Opened.

The Amador County Bank opened its doors for business on Monday morning, for the first time since the San Francisco disaster. The legal holidays are still in force, but this does not prevent the banks from doing business if they so desire. As there was no further necessity of handicapping the local business interests by keeping closed, and having made all arrangements with banks below in regard to the issuance of drafts, the Jackson institution threw its doors ajar for business. As anticipated, there was not the least indication of a panic. There was no line of depositors in sight anxious to withdraw their money. Indeed, it was noised around that the bank was sufficiently fortified by strong financial institutions below, that every depositor could have got his money in short order, if there had been any tendency toward a movement in that direction. But there was nothing of the sort. In fact the money deposited far exceeded the amount withdrawn. This outcome shows the wisdom of the legal holidays. There is no doubt, that in the first days of excitement following the disaster in San Francisco, had the bank attempted to do business as usual, there would have been a rush of depositors for their money. But the panicky feeling has subsided, and there is no effort to divert money from the ordinary channels beyond the actual requirements of current business. The city banks are doing business only in a limited way. It is believed the legal holidays will be continued until the first of next month, by which time it will be deemed perfectly safe to open the vaults. There is no fear whatever of any failure of the commercial banks. There is no telling when the saving banks will get on their feet for regular business.

## Runaway Accident.

Last Friday evening at about six o'clock Jack Weddel, who is employed at the Kennedy mine had an accident that might have resulted seriously, but fortunately did not. Mr. Weddel, his wife and daughter, were going from the Kennedy mine to their home near Sutter Creek. They were riding in a single rig, and when opposite the rock crusher the horse took fright, and became unmanageable. When he did come to a stop it was against a telephone pole. The shock threw the occupants out. Mr. Weddel suffered the most, being bruised very badly. At first it was thought he had some ribs broken, but upon examination it was found not so. Mrs. Weddel and daughter's injuries consisted of numerous bruises and a severe shaking up. All are on the road to recovery, and glad it was no worse. Mr. Weddel is a brother-in-law of Ben Gilbert of Jackson. Numerous complaints have been made in regard to the rock crusher. It is said the sudden noise of throwing in a load has started more than one horse on a run.

## Mail Weigher.

C. H. Adams, who is a native of Amador county, his birthplace being Volcano, is now engaged in the postal department, as mail weigher between Jackson and San Francisco. For a month or more previously he had been running between San Francisco and Lone, but last week his run was extended to the terminus of the I. & E. road at Martelli's. He made his initial trip between these two points last Sunday. His duty is to weigh on the cars all mail matter received between the two points. He makes the round trip every day—one day on the up trip, and returning the following day. He was in San Francisco when the shake-up occurred, living at his mother's place at 17th and Market. The earthquake shook the building some, but did not do much damage, except in breaking some crockery thrown from the shelves. The building escaped the fire, the flames reaching to within two blocks. The family, however, camped on the hills for two nights, before returning to their home. Since he left Amador county in 1898, C. H. Adams has been school teaching in Sonoma county, and also in a strong Mormon district in Arizona. He afterwards was appointed U. S. gauger for the second internal revenue district of California.

## Local Dramatic Entertainment.

The Jackson Social and Athletic Club presented a four act drama in Love's hail on Saturday evening, May 5th. The play is entitled The Woven Web, and the performance was postponed from April 21st to the above named date, on account of the fire disaster in the city. The performers were most amateurs new to the stage business, and considering this fact they did fairly well. The attendance was not as large as it would have been had the general feeling of gloom and sadness incident to the great calamity to the state, not been still uppermost in the public mind. Many came from the outside to witness the performance. The cast of characters was as follows:

Walter Hastings, a young attorney, P. Roberts. Joseph Leamington, who weaves the web, James Parker. Harry Falconer, a young Virginian, S. F. Dal Porto. Uncle Toby, of vast ideas, Ben. F. Gilbert. Mr. Parkhurst, a leading lawyer, J. A. Solari. Tim, Mr. Parkhurst's protegee, Morris Newman. Moses, James Mortimer. Bertha, Danvers, an orphan, Ila Ginochico. Louise Falconer, Mayme Scapuzzi. Aunt Judy, Hazel Green.

The social dance following the play drew the crowd, many persons going to the dance, that did not attend the performance. Ladies predominated in the ratio of about two to one gentlemen. Music was furnished by Camble orchestra. A good time was enjoyed by all until two o'clock.

## A Fatal Ending.

Chris Hansen, a resident of Jackson for several years, died at Kugne's boarding house on Friday afternoon at five o'clock. His death was due to typhoid fever. Mr. Hansen was sick for a month before he gave up to treatment. About five weeks ago he took to his bed, but did not seem to rally. For the past three weeks Miss Hyde, a trained nurse of San Francisco, has been in attendance. Everything was done that willing hands could do, but it was of no avail. Mr. Hansen was well and favorably known in this county. He drove the stage between Jackson and Lone for two years. For the past two years he was employed at the Enterprise stable. Mr. Hansen was a native of Denmark and 50 years of age. The remains were sent to Lone on Sunday morning. The funeral taking place at two o'clock from the I. O. O. F. hall, deceased being a member of the lone lodge of that organization. A large cortege following the remains to their last resting place, many attending from Jackson and vicinity.

## Blue Rock Shooting.

The shoot scheduled for last Sunday in Jackson did not take place, a number of our crack shots went to Plymouth, where with their usual skill, they carried away first honors. Twenty-one contestants were in line. T. K. Norman scored the highest, with Dan Bono of Drytown second highest. They shot for pools. Next Sunday there is to be a big shooting in Jackson. Our local boys are advertising this affair, and a large crowd is expected. It is open for all comers in this county. A prize will be given for team shooting, two or more contestants constituting a team. This shoot will take place at Meek's field.

## Lone Picnic.

A picnic will take place in lone next Sunday under the auspices of the Native Daughters. An elaborate program of amusements has been made up for this occasion, including a basket ball contest, and a number of footraces. The affair will be a season of enjoyment to all visitors, who will be heartily welcomed by the people of the valley town. 1t.

## The Demise of Albert Pigeon.

The angel of death visited our little village Monday, April 30, and called from our midst Albert Pigeon, one of Oleta's most popular and prominent young men, after an illness of about 48 hours.

Albert Pigeon was the third son of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Pigeon, born in Oleta January, 1875. He was a beloved son and brother, having spent his entire life at home, and devoting his time to the prosperity and happiness of his home and parents. On Sunday morning he arose as usual, but complained of being ill. The doctor was immediately summoned but to no avail, and on Monday at 4 p. m. he answered the summons of his guardian angel, and crossed the river to the great beyond. Mid a shower of roses he was laid away Wednesday, May 2d at 2 p. m., according to the rites of the Catholic church, reverend Father Dermody officiating. A mother, father, two brothers, a sister and many kind sincere friends mourn his loss. The bereaved and grief stricken parents and relatives have the sympathy of the entire community.

He is not dead,—the boy of our affection, But gone into the school, Where he no longer needs our poor protection, And that greatest cloister's stillness and seclusion, By guardian angels led, Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution, He lives, whom we call dead. A friend.

## Leg Broken.

Leo, the six year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Scapuzzi of Jackson, met with a painful accident Wednesday evening. He was playing at home, and had a barrel set under a tree. He was sitting on the barrel when it rolled from under him onto his leg. When the boy was picked up, it was found that the left leg was broken between the ankle and knee. A physician was called, who set the injured limb. Leo is getting along nicely, but doesn't like the idea of not being able to have his usual freedom.

## MINING NOTES.

Red Top Gravel Mine.—A partial clean-up of this gravel mine at Pine Grove, commonly known as the Wheeler claim, was made last week. The sluice boxes were cleaned up of their contents of gold, but the bed rock was not touched to any extent. The amount secured we have not heard, but interested parties express themselves as well satisfied with the output so far. Mr. Murchie, the manager in charge, is a thoroughly experienced miner in this class of work, and there is a general opinion that the operations of this company bid fair to be successful from a monetary point of view. Should this desirable result be secured, it will prove a great help to Pine Grove, as there is a vast amount of ground to be worked, the auriferous channel covering from 20 to 30 acres, included within the mining claim.

Kennedy.—Sinking at this mine is in progress, and was started early in the month. It is intended to sink one hundred and fifty feet at least. This will carry the shaft down to the 3000 level, by long adds the deepest gold mine in the country. There are deeper quartz mines in Australia. At Bendigo they are working 4000 feet below the surface. Little trouble is experienced in the Kennedy on account of the increased heat consequent upon depth. This problem, which is a very serious one in some places, is not bothersome locally. The geological formation has much to do with the temperature. It does not depend entirely, or even mainly, upon depth. With a good circulation of air, the workers in the lower levels are little more inconvenienced than those at one-half its depth.

Del Monte.—At the meeting of directors held this week, it was resolved to increase the capital stock from \$100,000 to \$300,000. A special meeting of stockholders has been called for July 9th, to vote upon the proposition. A misfortune befell the company last month in the destruction of the assay office by accidental fire. The loss is about \$500, fully covered by insurance. At the same time, a quantity of amalgam kept in the assay office, and valued at about \$400, was lost. During the fire it was upset, and went down the hill.

A new compressor has been received at the Kennedy mine. It will be placed in position as soon as the necessary cement required can be had. At the present time cement is a scarce article in the market.

## A Notable Wedding.

The wedding of a well known Amador couple took place on Wednesday at high noon, the contracting parties being John C. McBeth of Jackson and Miss Elizabeth Labadie of Drytown. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. Labadie, at Drytown. Rev. Father Dermody of Sutter Creek officiating. The bride was accompanied by Miss Mamie Norman, of Jackson as bridesmaid, and Wm. Schroder of Jackson attended the groom as best man. The ceremony proceeded according to the rituals of the Catholic church. The bride was handsomely gowned and looked charming. After the ceremony the guests sat down to a wedding luncheon that was enjoyed by all, and many were the toasts and well wishes for the future of the happy couple. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. McBeth went to Lone, and proceeded from there to Sacramento on Thursday, where they will spend their honeymoon. Many relatives and invited friends were present at the ceremony.

Miss Labadie is well known in this county, and is one of Amador's most popular daughters. Mr. McBeth formerly lived in Volcano, but is now holding a position with the Kennedy Mining Company. On their return they will make Jackson their home.

## Finger Tip Lost.

A. Caminetti, the well known attorney of Jackson, met with a painful accident on Monday evening. At the Caminetti ranch they had been branding cattle for two or three days. Monday evening Mr. Caminetti went to the ranch. There were yet six more to brand. He started to help, and when they came to the sixth and last one, in some way the index finger of his left hand was caught, and wedged between two bars. The end of his finger was completely severed at about the junction of the nail. Although painful the injured finger is healing rapidly.

## SATURDAY SPECIAL SALE.

ONE DAY.

One day sale on summer underwear. See our prices and get your summer wear.

20 PER CENT OFF.

\$1 worth of summer underwear for 80c.

## THURSDAY SPECIAL SALE.

10 to 12, 2 to 4.

MISSIES' AND CHILDS' HOSIERY

7½c per Pair.

Sold regular for 12½c pr

Big bargains in small things.

Watch this space for next week.

## JACKSON SHOE STORE.

## PLYMOUTH SCHOOL REPORT.

For the month, ending April 27, 1906.

Rooms.	Boys.	Girls.	No. in attendance.	Average daily attendance.	Per cent. of total.
Mr. Anthony's.	18	17	65.5	67.2	90.5
Miss Slavich's.	37	19	81.5	82.5	89.7
Total enrollment.	55	36	97	97	100

Mr. Anthony's room.—Neither absent nor tardy: James Levaggi, Harry Weston, Tom Burke, Wallace Potter, Lawson Anthony, Viola Wheeler, Jessie Clarke.

E (excellent) in diligence, deportment and neatness: Viola Wheeler, Annie Roberts, Verne Wheeler, Lizzie Burke, Ethel Potter, Beldine Ziblich, Mary Freguia.

E in nine-tenths of studies: Jas. Levaggi, Lizzie Burke, Jodie Roberts. Miss Slavich's room.—Neither absent nor tardy: Wallace Pritchard, Lester Wheeler, Alvin Anthony, Willie Pritchard, Vinnie Britorovich, Willie Woolford, Willie Liddicoat, Loretta Burke, Edwin Pritchard, Herbert Liddicoat, Alda Wheeler, Lizzie Vollmer, Loretta Burke.

E in diligence, deportment, and neatness: Charlie Packard, Maryellen Roberts, Mae Slavich, Ruth Parsons, Jessie Packard, Ruby French, Willie Summers, Alvin Anthony, Gertrude Miller, Diamond Ming, Earl Miller, Herbert Liddicoat, Willie Liddicoat, Liddle Keyes, Edwin Pritchard, Wesley Phillips, Louis Roberts, Alda Wheeler, Lizzie Vollmer, Maynard Morris, Leroy Jarred, Luella Wilson, Pearl Ming.

E in least nine-tenths of studies: Wallace Pritchard, Willie Pritchard, Lester Wheeler, Ethel Miller, Charlie Packard, Willie Parsons, Ruth Parsons, Ruby French, Jimmie Packard, Alvin Summers, Alvin Anthony, Gertrude Miller, Roland McGregor, Diamond Ming, Earl Miller, Vinnie Britorovich, Willie Liddicoat, Lizzie Vollmer, Willie Woolford, Elvyn Roberts, Loretta Burke, Gladys Felker. A. L. Anthony, principal.

## Big Stock Up-to-date Shoes

## The Best Shoes

## at Reasonable Prices.

## The Walk Over Shoe,

## Utz &amp; Dunn and E. P. Reed;

## also the Napa Tan for Men.

## Sutter Creek Show's Cash Store Amador Co.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Cures Grip in Two Days.  
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. on every box 25c.  
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature, E. W. L.



**900 DROPS**

# CASTORIA

**For Infants and Children.**

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

*Wm. D. Hoagland*

**In Use For Over Thirty Years**

# CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Vegetable Preparation for Assuaging the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of Infants and Children.

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Narcotic. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Dr. J. C. WELLS, JR.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of *Wm. D. Hoagland*

NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 Doses - 35 CENTS.

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

## PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

OF SACRAMENTO.

Corner Fourth and J Sts.

PAID DEPOSITORS FOUR PER CENT ON TERM DEPOSITS, THREE PER CENT ON ORDINARY DEPOSITS.

Accepts deposits in sums from ONE DOLLAR and upward.

Guaranteed Capital \$410,000  
Paid Up Capital and Reserve 350,000  
Assets 2,000,500

Send Draft, P. O. Order, or Wells-Fargo Order and we will send pass book.

Money to Loan on Real Estate

WM. BECKMAN, PRES.

Alfred G. Folger, Cashier.

## BANK OF AMADOR COUNTY

Incorporated November, 1895

Capital Stock : : \$50,000

President, Alfonso Gioacchino  
Vice-President, S. G. Spagnoli  
Secretary and Cashier, Frederick Euday

SAFE DEPOSIT—Safe deposit boxes can be rented from the Bank of Amador County at the small expense of 35 cents a month, thereby securing you against any possible loss from fire or otherwise. Don't overlook this opportunity of protecting your valuables.

SAVE MONEY—Patronize a home institution. Send money away through the Bank of Amador County; you will save 10 per cent and upward over postoffice or express. Money sent to all parts of the United States and also to all parts of the world. We have the latest quotations on foreign exchange.

SAVE MONEY—It doesn't cost anything to deposit money in the Bank of Amador County. They receive deposits from \$5 up. Commence the new year by opening up a bank account. A man or woman with a bank account has a financial standing. Don't bury your money when you die it can't be found and you are liable to be robbed while alive.

## NEW National Hotel

Jackson, Amador county, Cal.

F. A. VOORHEIS, Proprietor

Stage Office for all Points

Lighted by electricity throughout

Commodious Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers.

## G. W. WELLER

—DEALER IN—

Stoves

Tinware

Hardware

Crockery

Cutlery

Window Glass

Paints

Oils, etc.

Tinning and Plumbing

Main Street

JACKSON . . . . CAL.

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ASSAYING 50 cts.

Assaying 50c. Spot cash for Gold, Amalgam, Cyanide Precipitate, Rich Ore, etc. Mail or express.

Pioneer Assaying Co.

157 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal.

(30 years established.) No students.

## WHEN GAS WAS NEW.

President of First Company Made

"Daring" Experiment.

Gas had as much difficulty in making its way in New York city apparently as did the steel framed skyscraper. In each case it required a man who had the courage of his convictions to prove that it was safe, but when once it was shown that the benefits were greater than the dangers gas and skyscrapers took their places as necessities. In the case of the skyscraper the designer had to convince the owner, who had become somewhat fearful of the success of his venture because of the comments of his friends, by signing a lease for an office on the top floor for a long term of years. In the case of gas, although it had been used in London and other American cities before it was introduced into New York, Samuel Leggett, the president of the company that proposed to bring the much feared illuminant into use here, had to prove its harmlessness in his own house. This was in 1823.

His heroism attracted a good deal of attention and proved to be a good advertisement, for hundreds if not thousands of persons visited the house to see the illuminant which was said to be so much better than candles and fish oil lamps. The house was in the up-town fashionable quarter of the city, on Cherry hill. It was at 7 Cherry street, only a few doors below the big, square Franklin House, in which President Washington lived when New York was the capital, and near the celebrated Cherry gardens. It was a narrow, three story and attic brick structure with two dormer windows. An abutment of the Brooklyn bridge now occupies the site.

Stories of the explosive character of gas had spread without the aid of a press agent, and persons hesitated about having the pipes run through their houses. They were willing to have some one else make the experiment, however, and curious enough to visit the house of the venturesome one to see what happened. For the three being all roads in the evening seemed to lead to Mr. Leggett's house. Groups gathered outside in the darkened street to witness the process of "lighting up."

Many a couple from the other fashionable quarter, State street and the foot of Broadway, gave up the evening walk along the Battery to wend their way up Pearl street in the moonlight to 7 Cherry street to see the novelty. There were eager visitors from surrounding towns. Mr. Leggett was not averse to saving people how much better gas was than any other form of illuminant by taking them through the house. This fact, becoming known throughout the city, added to the number of visitors, and not infrequently when Mr. Leggett, basking in the light of notoriety in his drawing room, saw faces peering in at him from the outer darkness he would go to the door and invite those without to come in. It was several years before the prejudice against gas could be altogether wiped out.—New York Tribune.

Perfect in attendance: Enrico Cuneo, Emerson Harrington, Violet Leann, Will Mehan, Fay Mello, Loretta Newman, Samuel Savage, Ernest Tam, Hoi Vicini, Evans Winning.

Second grade.—Highest standing: Anna Conlon 96%, Clorise Boro 93%.

Perfect in attendance: Ira Angrove, Joseph Bonti, Emil Cassinelli, Anna Conlon, Scott Harrington, Marion Hurst, Dennis Lester, Matthew Muldoon, Martin Veramente.

Agnes E. Newman, teacher.

Standing in fifth grade.—Dorothy Heiser 98, Idalie O'Neil 97%, Edna Lasswell 97, George Radinich 97.

Fourth grade.—Mary Veramente 94 5-11, Wallace Jones 94 4-11, Ernest Marenzi 93.

Margaret Devan, teacher.

Sixth grade.—John Love 97 3-1, Leon Schwartz 96 2-3.

Fifth grade.—Alfonso Burgin 97 1-12, Hazel Zumbiel 94 7-12.

Mary I. Borneich, teacher.

Seventh grade.—Leslie Love 97 7-12, Elma Newman 97 1-12.

Anna McLaughlin, teacher.

Eighth grade.—No 1. Loretis Love 98, No 2. Eunice Gould 97 3-3.

Alice Gartlin, teacher.

Ninth grade.—No 1. Lewis Love 91%, No 2. Leonard Heiser 91%.

W. H. Greenhalgh, principal.

## JACKSON SCHOOL REPORT.

For the month of April.

First grade.—Pupils neither absent nor tardy during eighth month: Fenton Daugherty, Willie Hambrick, Charles Jeffery, Roy Mattley, Daniel Donovan, Grace Kelley, Alice Mattley.

Highest percentages in Class: Elena Dall'anna 98, Sylvester Cuneo 97 5-7, Grace Kelley 96 5-7, Fenton Daugherty 96 4-7.

Second grade.—Pupils neither absent nor tardy: Henry Garaventa, Virian Buich, Amelia Lepetich.

Highest percentages in class: Henry Garaventa 96 6-7, Virian Buich 96 1-7, Rudolph Belluomini 96 1-7.

Nettie E. B. Morrow, teacher.

Third grade.—Highest standings: Henrietta O'Neil 95%, Hilda Lawless 93%.

Perfect in attendance: Enrico Cuneo, Emerson Harrington, Violet Leann, Will Mehan, Fay Mello, Loretta Newman, Samuel Savage, Ernest Tam, Hoi Vicini, Evans Winning.

Second grade.—Highest standing: Anna Conlon 96%, Clorise Boro 93%.

Perfect in attendance: Ira Angrove, Joseph Bonti, Emil Cassinelli, Anna Conlon, Scott Harrington, Marion Hurst, Dennis Lester, Matthew Muldoon, Martin Veramente.

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Mary I. Borneich, teacher.

Seventh grade.—Leslie Love 97 7-12, Elma Newman 97 1-12.

Anna McLaughlin, teacher.

Eighth grade.—No 1. Loretis Love 98, No 2. Eunice Gould 97 3-3.

Alice Gartlin, teacher.

Ninth grade.—No 1. Lewis Love 91%, No 2. Leonard Heiser 91%.

W. H. Greenhalgh, principal.

## A SELFISH MAN.

The Prayer He Addressed to the Throne of Mercy.

The selfish prayer does not come from the liturgy; it is from "Glimpses of Ancient Hackney." "O Lord, thou knowest that I have nine estates in the city of London and likewise that I have lately purchased an estate in fee simple in the county of Essex. I beseech thee to preserve the two counties of Middlesex and Essex from fire and earthquake, and, as I have a mortgage in Hertfordshire, I beg of thee likewise to have an eye of compassion on that county, and for the rest of the counties thou mayest deal with them as thou art pleased. O Lord, enable the bank to answer all their bills and make all my debtors good men. Give prosperous voyage and return to the Mermaid sloop, because I have insured it, and, as thou hast said the days of the wicked are but short, I trust in thee that thou wilt not forget thy promise, as I have purchased an estate in reversion which will be mine on the death of that profligate young man, Sir J. L. Keep my friends from sinking and preserve me from thieves and housebreakers and make all my servants so honest and faithful that they may attend to my interest and never cheat me out of my property night or day."

The Angel.

Miss Budd (to famous pianist)—That music was truly divine, monsieur.

"Ah, monsieur, it is indeed praise, for who but an angel would know divine music?"

Richard Webb

United States Commission

JACKSON, AL.

Will attend to Homestead and other filings; taking of final proofs and all other Land Business.

Deeds and other legal documents drawn up. Agents for Phoenix Assurance Company of London, and Washington Providence Fire Insurance Company.

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## GIRLS WHO ARE LOAFERS.

Many Fair Maids, Not Compelled to Earn Livings, Fritter Away Their Time Doing Nothing.

A girl loafer. That does not sound very pretty, does it? asks the Philadelphia Bulletin. And yet there are a good many girls whom the title fits. In other words, there are girls who spend their time doing absolutely nothing. Circumstances do not render it necessary for them to earn their living, and so they stay at home and fritter the precious moments away in useless pursuits or idleness. Don't a good many of them lie in bed in the morning and let their mothers get up and get breakfast? And don't you think they also dress up in their best clothes and spend the afternoons enjoying themselves, while their mothers stay home and prepare the evening meal? And when they are home they spend their time reading trashy novels or trimming equally trashy hats.

When a girl goes to a party, and is late getting to bed, she looks on it as quite proper and natural that she should be in bed late the next morning, and all of the family accepts the fact as a matter of course. But if the mother is up half the night with an ailing baby, neither her lazy daughter nor any other member of the family seems to think it necessary that she should stay in bed and make up her broken sleep. Perhaps if some of these girls could appreciate the enormous value of time, they would not waste it. Our lives are such tiny drops in the ocean of time, that we can never, never call back one precious lost minute.

Dear girls, don't allow yourselves to be called by that ugly word "loafer," and yet you will be if you deserve it. If your brothers lie around the house all day, half-dressed and doing nothing, they would be called "loafers," so why not you as well as they? "Loafing" is a habit that grows on one with fatal rapidity, and unless you want to be held irrevocably in its clutches, you must break away from it at once.

## A CHIMNEY-SWIFT'S NEST.

It Is Made of Small Twigs Fastened Securely Together with the Bird's Saliva.

One morning late in June I climbed to the top of our house to look around the country, relates Russell M. Coryell, in St. Nicholas. I had not been there long when I felt a rush of air on my head and I saw a chimney-swift, improperly called a chimney-swallow, flying away for another swoop at me. I then realized that I must be near its nest, and looking down a chimney near by, I saw, after my eyes had become used to the light, a nest within three feet of the top with five pure white eggs about half an inch long in it. It was the first time I had ever known a chimney-swift to build so near the top of a chimney, for it usually builds some few feet down where there is a bend which keeps out the rain that would soften the glue with which the nest is held together.

I thought it would be interesting to take a picture of the nest, and this being such a good chance, I did so, much to the dislike of the birds, who kept making swoops at me.

The nest of a chimney-swift is not made, like that of most birds, of hair, leaves or grass, but of small twigs which the swift gathers while flying, and which are stuck together with the bird's saliva, which is glutinous.

It is very interesting to watch a swift, which is a remarkably good flyer. It never seems to tire and never rests except when it is on the nest. It is on the wing all the day and is said sometimes to fly a thousand miles in 24 hours. Chimney swifts are good friends of the insurance companies because they knock the soot down and make it less easy for the chimney to catch fire.

Song Bird in Arctic.

Singing birds have been found in numerous quantities by explorers within the arctic circle. The immense crops of berries that ripen in the northern swamps account for the presence of the birds.

Live on Water.

Sea anemones are able to exist for three or four years without nourishment beyond that which they extract from the water.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

## A Trite Saying.

It is a trite saying that no man is stronger than his stomach. The Golden Medical Discovery strengthens the stomach—puts it in shape to make pure, rich blood, helps the liver and kidneys to expel the poisons from the body and thus cures both liver and kidney troubles. If you take this natural blood purifier and keep your system in manufacturing each day a pint of rich, red blood, that is invigorating to the brain and nerves. The weak, nervous, run-down, debilitated condition which so many people suffer from, is usually the effect of poisons in the blood; it is often indicated by pimples or boils appearing on the skin, the face becomes thin and the feelings "blue." Dr. Pierce's "Discovery" cures all such humors as well as being a tonic that makes one vigorous, strong and forceful. It is the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for the purpose that contains neither alcohol nor harmful habit-forming drugs, and the only one, every ingredient of which has the professional endorsement of the leading medical writers of this country. Some of these endorsements are published in a little book of extracts from standard medical works and will be sent to any address free, on receipt of request therefor by letter or postal card addressed to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. It tells just what Dr. Pierce's medicines are made of. The "Wonder Pre" for the severe ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's medicines are composed, by leaders in all the several schools of medical practice, and recommending them for the cure of the diseases for which the "Golden Medical Discovery" is advised, should have far more weight with the sick and afflicted than any amount of the so-called "testimonials" so conspicuously flaunted before the public by those who are afraid to let the ingredients of which their medicines are composed be known. Bear in mind that the "Golden Medical Discovery" has been used by thousands of people for years, and that it is often indicated by pimples or boils appearing on the skin, the face becomes thin and the feelings "blue." Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, invigorate the liver and regulate the stomach and bowels.

Dr. Pierce's Great thousand-page illustrated Common Sense Medical Adviser will be sent free, paper-bound, for 21 one-cent stamps or for 31 stamps. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

## A New Order by Forest Reserve.

We have received from A. R. McCarty (forest guard) of Copperopolis, the following order which is self explanatory. The order is accompanied by the request that it be published for the benefit of stock men in the county. The order is as follows:

March 31, 1906.

Forest Reserve Order No. 35.

Recognition of live stock associations. To officers in charge:

The following regulation has been approved by the secretary of agriculture and is now in effect:

"Whenever any live-stock association whose membership includes a majority of the owners of any class of live stock using a forest reserve or portion thereof shall appoint a committee for such purpose, an agreement on the part of which shall be binding upon the association, such committee, upon application to the forester, may be recognized as an advisory board for the association, and shall then be entitled to receive notice of proposed action and shall have an opportunity to be heard by the local forest officer in reference to increase or decrease in the number of stock to be allowed for any year, division of the range between different classes of stock or its owners, or the adoption of special rules to meet local conditions." Signed,

CLIFFORD PINCHOT, Forester.

Postmaster at Tonopah.

A correspondent writing to the Colusa Sun from Tonopah, has this to say concerning a Jackson boy, the son of James Mushett of this town. He lived for a while at Colusa.

L. L. Mushett, another Colusa boy, and for several years representative of the Southern Pacific Company at this point, has also grown to be an important factor at Tonopah. He is now chief postmaster over one of the largest offices in the state of Nevada. He has eight or nine assistants under him and work is rushed in that office night and day. It is then difficult to keep the mail matter cleaned up. He has a nice and pleasant residence located there and he and family seem to be content with their conditions. Lee also operates in mines and mining stock whenever a sure thing offers, and I think probably could be induced to take a chance once in a while.

## POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Some people are simply acting natural when they are kicking.

Do the right thing by all of your friends, and you haven't anything but the core of the apple left.

People with real troubles do not care as much for sympathy as they do to have their trials as inconspicuous as possible.

When a man says that he has not a friend in the town where he lives you can depend on it that the town is not to blame.

Don't forget that your actions are measured as critically all through life as is the borrowed butter you return to a neighbor.

With all due consideration for the sober second thought, we notice that the longer we aim the more liable we are to miss the mark.—Atchison Globe.

## Notice of Assessment.

Jose Gulch Mining Company, a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of the law of the state of California, having its office and principal place of business at Butte Basin (Jackson post office), Amador county, California, and its property and works at the same place.

Notice is hereby given that, at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jose Gulch Mining Company, held on the 10th day of April 1906, an assessment of five (5) cents per share was levied on the subscribed capital stock of the above named corporation, payable on or before the 10th day of May, 1906, to the secretary of the said corporation, J. P. Little, at Butte Basin, (Jackson post office), Amador county, California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 10th day of May, 1906, will be delinquent and will be advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made of the assessment with accrued costs before the 31st day of May, 1906, said delinquent stock will be sold on that day (May 31st, 1906), to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

Secretary of the Jose Gulch Mining Company.

Office at Butte Basin, (Jackson post office), Amador county, California.

## Ayer's Pills

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

Ayer's Pills. Ayer's Pills. Keep saying this over and over again. The best laxative. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

FIFTY CENTS OF DRUGGISTS OR R. F. HALL & CO., SAKAMA, N. H.

## BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

Made From SELECTED WHEAT Blended According to Our Own Formula Producing Perfect Results and Bread Divinely Fair and Featherly Light Sweet to the Palate's Touch and Snowy White

PIONEER FLOUR MILLS, SACRAMENTO

NORTH MAIN STREET JACKSON, CAL.

## CITY MEAT MARKET.

DEALER IN CHOICE BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL, LAMB, HAMS, CORNED BEEF, LARD, BACON, ETC.

At lowest market prices. Orders promptly delivered.

G. X. WENDLING, President C. M. CROSS, Vice President, H. NATHAN, Secretary & Treas.

USE LUMBERMAN'S CODE AND TELEPHONE LONG AND LARGE TIMBERS A SPECIALTY

504 Merchant's Exchange

SAN FRANCISCO.

Telephone Private Exchange 279

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WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE MINER'S REQUIREMENTS IN MINING LUMBER AND TIMBER. Delivered to any destination desired.

WOODLAND LUMBER CO. (Incorporated)

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Oregon Pine, Cedar and Redwood Lumber Rough or Worked

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